

1. The sports field:

Photo 6 - May 31, '44: (left)

Walking west on the ramp the sports field would be visible across the two meter (6 foot) wide ditch. The field was 110 meters (330 feet) long and 40 meters (120 feet) wide and was inside the camp fence. People on the field would have had an unobstructed view of crematorium 2 only 100 meters away across what appears to be low vegetation such as garden shrubs.

sports field

2. Crematoriums 1 and 2:

Photo 7 -

May 31, '44:

Crematorium 1 (on left) and especially crematorium 2 (on right) were not fenced in and were *completely* visible as the people turned right at the top of the walkway. Anyone walking by here would have seen and *heard* the alleged victims being marched into the crematoriums, as well as *seeing* corpses burning on open fires.

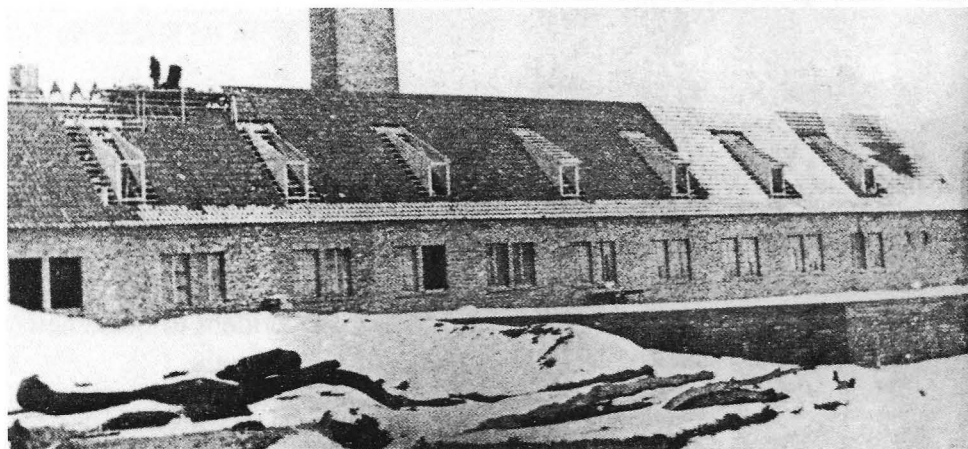
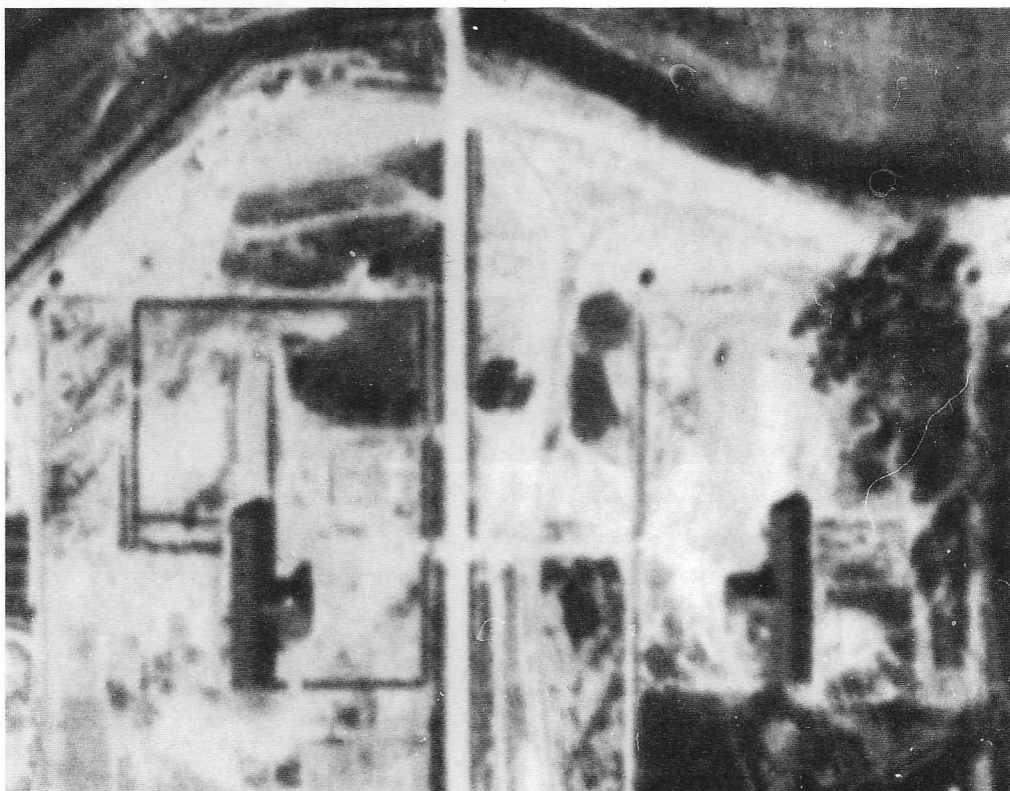
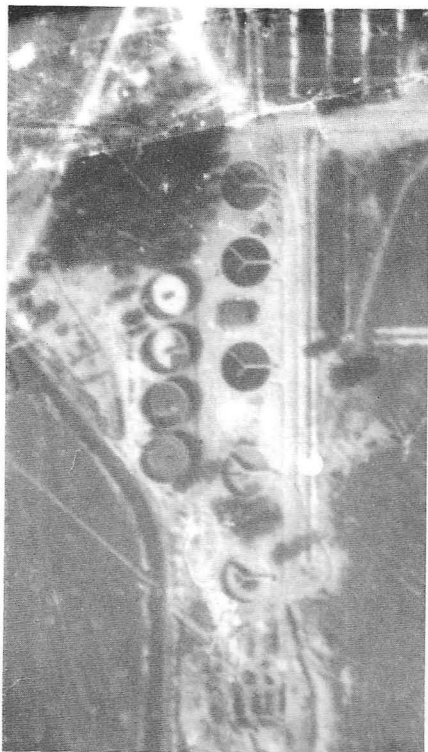


Photo 7 (a) - January, 1943:

The one meter high building extending from the south side of crematorium 1 and covered by a thin layer of snow is one of the two alleged 'gas chambers'. It has no visible vents or other protrusions (see page 45). Plans show it was designed as a morgue. Ref.: Pressac, J., *Auschwitz...chambers*, Pg. 335.



3. Sewage tanks:

Photo 8 - Sept 13, '44:
(above) Sewage in these nine 20 meter wide tanks was stirred to mix it with air before it was released to a ditch and the Sola River. The smell from these sewage tanks must have been foul.

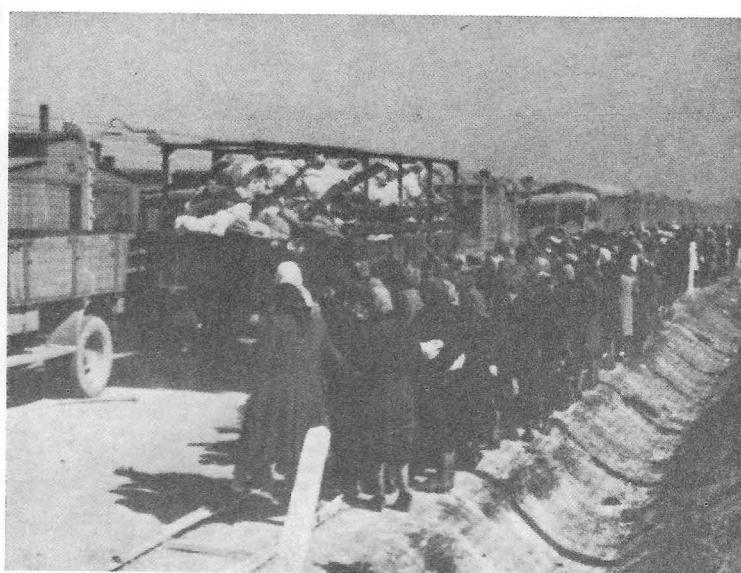
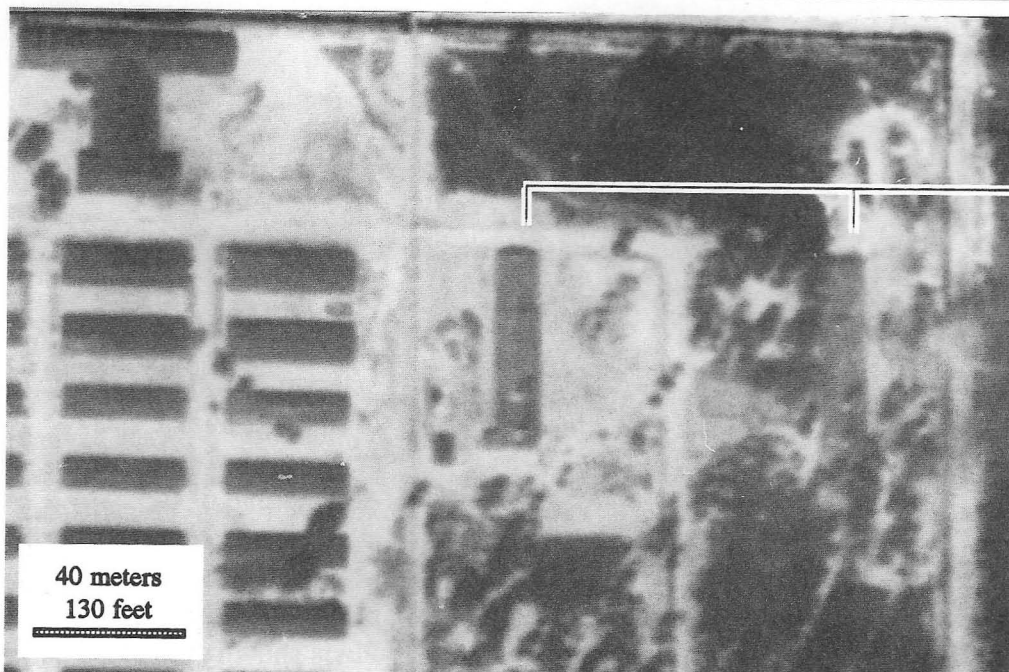
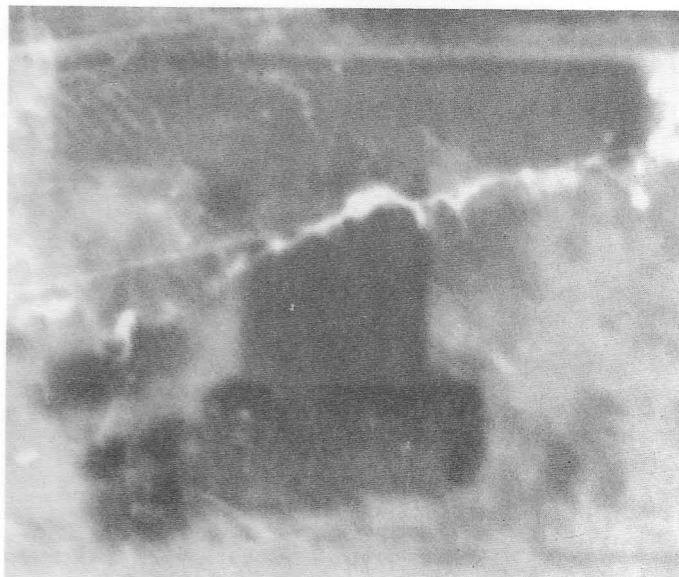


Photo 10 - 1944: (left) Thirteen kilometers of ditches criss-crossed Birkenau which held and drained water. Ref.: Klarsfeld S. *Auschwitz Album*.

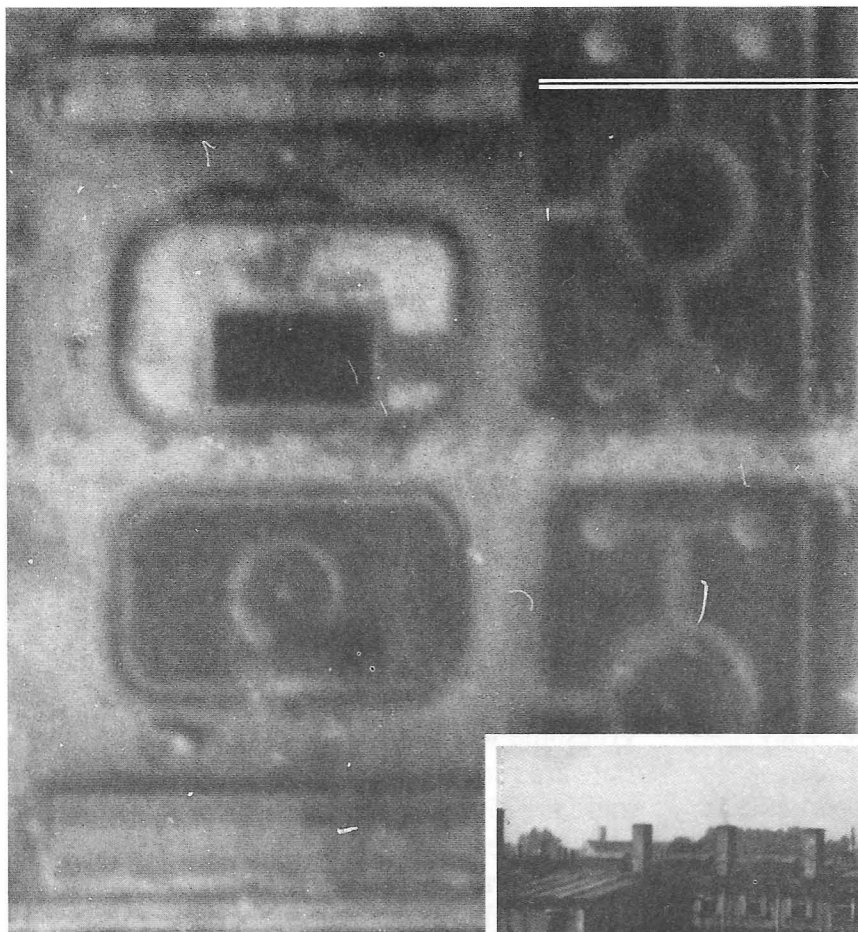
4. Disinfection:

Photo 9 - Sept. 13, '44: (right) The top of this photo is covered by tape. Also called the 'Sauna', this is supposedly where prisoners received a haircut, shower, and new clothes.



5. Buildings with no fences:

Photo 11 - May 31, '44: (left) The path leads past two large buildings with no fences on the way to the barracks. The buildings were in full view and any unnatural sights or sounds would have been immediately evident to these new arrivals.

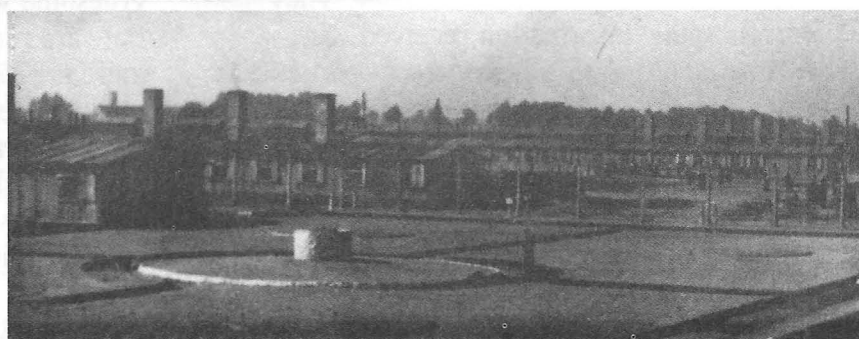


6. Kitchens:

Photo 12 - Sept. 13, '44:
(left)

In Birkenau there were 12 of these kitchen buildings measuring 60 meters (180 feet) long and 12 meters (36 feet) wide. In this photo there are two smaller gardens and a pool that appears to be full of water (it shows as a black rectangle) beside the two larger symmetrical gardens.

Photo 13 - 1943 or 1944: (right)
The kitchens and gardens.



7. Gardens:

Photo 14 -
Sept. 13, '44:
(left)

18 large houses which could have been barracks or greenhouses were beside disturbed plots of soil which may have been gardens of some type. These are alleged to have been the SS barracks.



The 1944 War Refugee Board Report and the 1988 Leuchter Report

The American War Refugee Board was created in January, 1944 to monitor the refugee situation in Europe. Below are excerpts from a letter sent by a *Board* employee in Switzerland to the *Secretary of State* describing alleged exterminations at Birkenau

Item: Urgent confidential telegram
To: C. Hull, Secretary of State, U.S.A.
From: R. McClelland, War Refugee
Board Employee, Switzerland.
Date transmitted: July 6th, 1944
Date received: July 8th, 1944

"Two eye witness reports recently reached Switzerland concerning Nazi...extermination camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau.... These are based on experiences of two Slovakian Jews...who escaped in April, 1944. They corroborate...information received...in Switzerland during past two years particularly dates and composition of transports which arrived in Auschwitz and Birkenau from all over Europe....

"Each camp is encircled by outer chain 50 to 60 watchtowers at radius of two kilometers (1 1/4 miles)Northeast end of Birkenau camp is distinguished by high smokestacks of four crematoria....

"At end of February 1943 four newly constructed crematoria and gassing units were put into operation in Birkenau. The two larger ones consisted of a vast central hall flanked on one side by furnace room and on other by long narrow gas chamber. The central hall is

camouflaged to represent bathing establishment. Made to undress given piece of soap and towel and herded down a short stairway into adjoining lower gas chamber this is hermetically closed and SS men wearing gasmasks mount to roof and shake down into room from three openings in ceiling a powered cyanide preparation labelled cyklon manufactured in Hamburg.

"Within a few minutes everyone is dead, latter is aired and Sonderkommando proceeds with gruesome work of transporting bodies on small flat cars running along track to furnace room here there are nine ovens each with four openings with high smokestack rising in middle each opening can incinerate three normal bodies within one one-half hours. Daily capacity of larger crematoria is 2,000 of two smaller about 1,000 each, total for all four units is some 6,000 daily....

Authors set number of Jews gassed and burned in Birkenau between April, 1942 and April, 1944 at from 1.5 to 1.75 million....

It should be recalled...two similar extermination camps in Poland were functioning a few months ago Malkini Treblinka (spelled as in original telegram) near Bialostok and Belzec near Bug."

In seeking to confirm these statements in 1944 air photo interpreters would have looked for:

1. an "...outer ring of 50 to 60 watchtowers at radius of two kilometers" and found a string of watchtowers were located just outside the camp fence, but outside of this there were open roads, farms, and villages, with no gates, guardposts, or watchtowers,
2. the "...high smokestacks of four crematoria" and determined the locations of the buildings,
3. in attempting to confirm "...the daily capacity of the large crematoria is 2,000..." they could have either referred to books or records to estimate the maximum number of bodies that crematoriums of this design and size would burn in 24 hours, or they may have contacted a cremation expert such as quoted on the next page...

The 1988 Leuchter Report

Execution engineer Fred Leuchter's report written after his 1988 Auschwitz visit included a calculation on how many corpses could be burned in the crematoriums

"The crematoriums utilized at the inspected German facilities were...constructed of red brick and mortar...all had multiple retorts (individual furnaces)...(and) all were coke fired. None of the retorts inspected and examined...were designed for multiple corpse incineration....The furnaces had to be constantly fed (coal or coke) by hand (using a shovel).

"Coke furnaces normally took 3.5 to 4 hours for each corpse. Theoretically this would allow for 6.8 corpses in a 24 hour time period, (however) normal operation permits a maximum of three cremations in a 24 hour time period.

"(At crematorium 1 and 2) theoretical and real-time estimated maximum 24 hour outputs, based on one corpse per retort (individual furnaces) per cremation are:

$$5 \text{ furnaces} \times 3 \text{ retorts} = 15 \text{ retorts}$$

1. Theoretical number of corpses - 15 retorts x 6.8 corpses per 24 hours
= 102 corpses per 24 hours (or 1/20th of the 2,000 figure given in the W.R.B. report)

2. Actual number of corpses - 15 retorts x 3 corpses per 24 hours
= 45 corpses per 24 hours (or 1/45th of the 2,000 figure in the W.R.B. report)

But the *War Refugee Board Report* did say the furnace room had:
"nine ovens (or furnaces) each with four openings (or retorts)"

$$9 \text{ furnaces} \times 4 \text{ retorts each} = 36 \text{ retorts}$$

1. Theoretical number of corpses - 36 retorts x 6.8 corpses per 24 hours
= 232 corpses per 24 hours (or 1/9th of the 2,000 figure in the W.R.B. report)

2. Actual number of corpses - 36 retorts x 3 corpses per 24 hours
= 108 corpses per 24 hours (or 1/20th of the 2,000 figure in the W.R.B. report)

We can now interpret this information the same way 1944 air photo interpreters used photo images combined with research material to arrive at conclusions:

1. Using the spy report figure of 36 individual furnaces in each crematorium, then 36 furnaces could burn between 108 and 232 corpses per 24 hours, which is a different figure from the spy report figure of 2,000 corpses per 24 hours, and
2. the 2 crematoriums appeared to have been almost completely visible from both inside and outside the camp.

Chapter 5 . 8

Two crematoriums at Birkenau - Eye witness accusations:

Allegations of eye witnesses:

The crematoria end of the camp was surrounded by a special security system

The crematoria were surrounded by high fences

Thousands a day walked into underground rooms to be executed

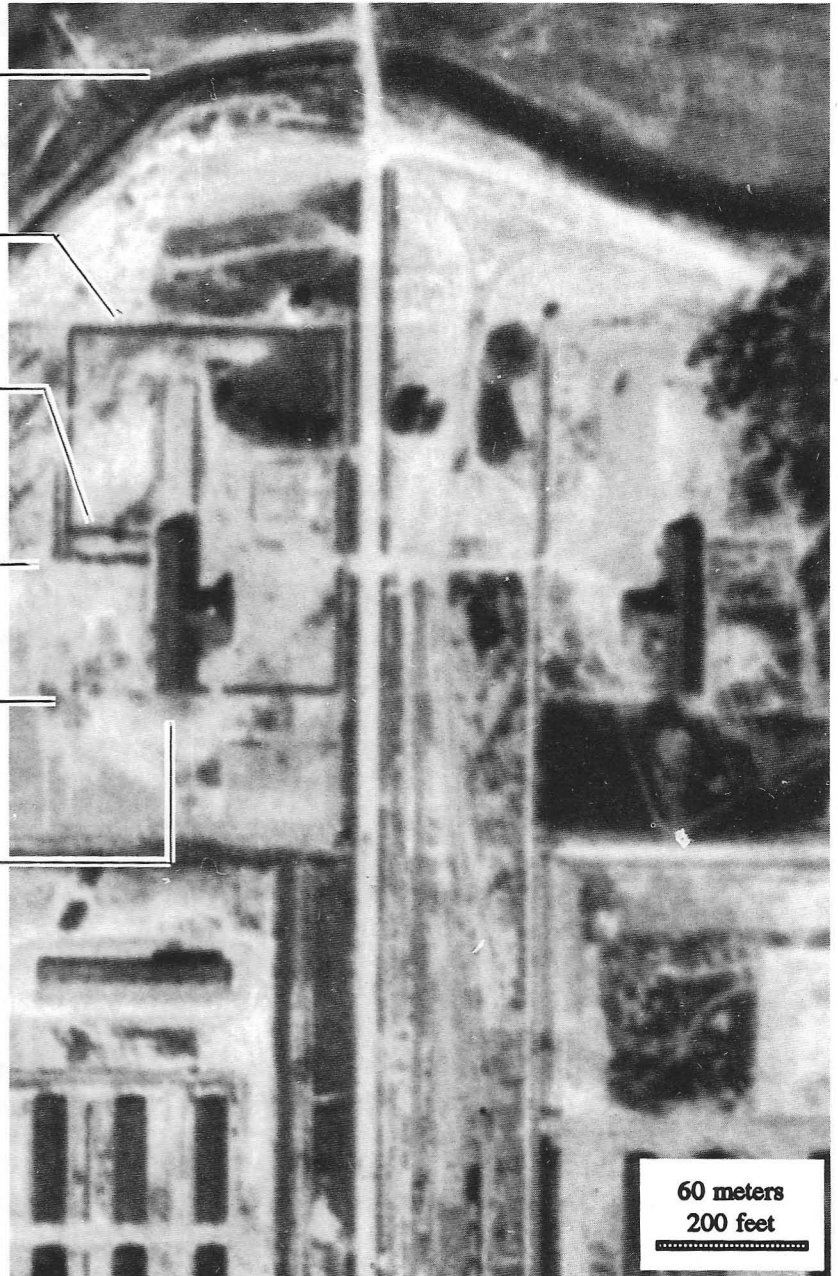
Gas pellets were inserted through four roof vents to kill the people

Enough coal or wood to burn the bodies was transported to the yard and piled

Thousands of bodies were burned each day in the crematoria ovens

Black smoke rose out of the crematoria chimneys

In the summer of 1944 bodies were constantly burned in large pits behind some of the crematoriums



**After viewing air photos on the next 3 pages
these accusations will be answered:**

Photo 1- May 31, '44:



Photo 2 (a) - 1944: Looking north from the road towards crematorium 2. Ref.: Klarsfeld, S., *Auschwitz Album*.



Photo 2 (b) - 1944: Looking west from the train loading ramp towards the high chimney and wire fence of crematorium 1 in the background. Ref.: Klarsfeld, S., *Auschwitz Album*.

Five dates in 1944 reveals no smoke from crematorium chimneys...

Photo 3 -
Dec. 27, '43:

Haze covers
the photo
making it
impossible to
determine if
smoke is
rising from
the chimneys
or the yards

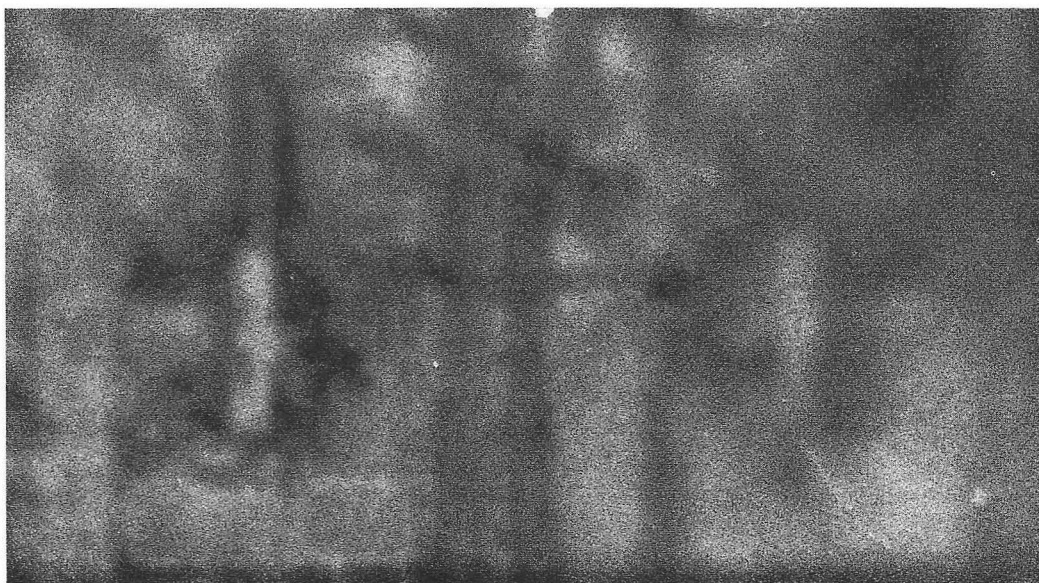


Photo 4 -
May 31, '44:

no fences

no smoke

no piles of
coal or wood

no smoke
from alleged
burning pits

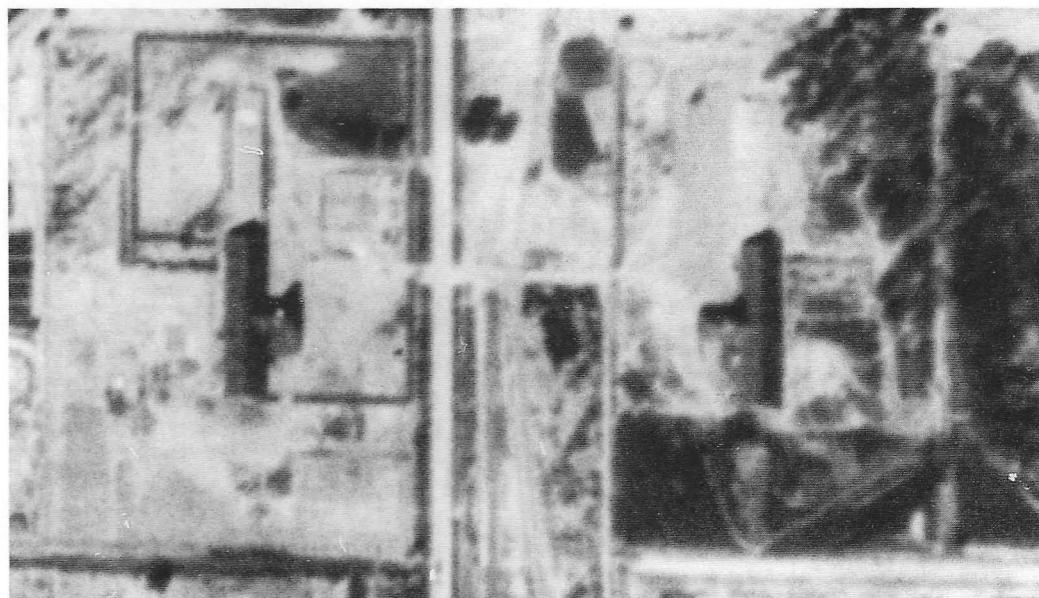
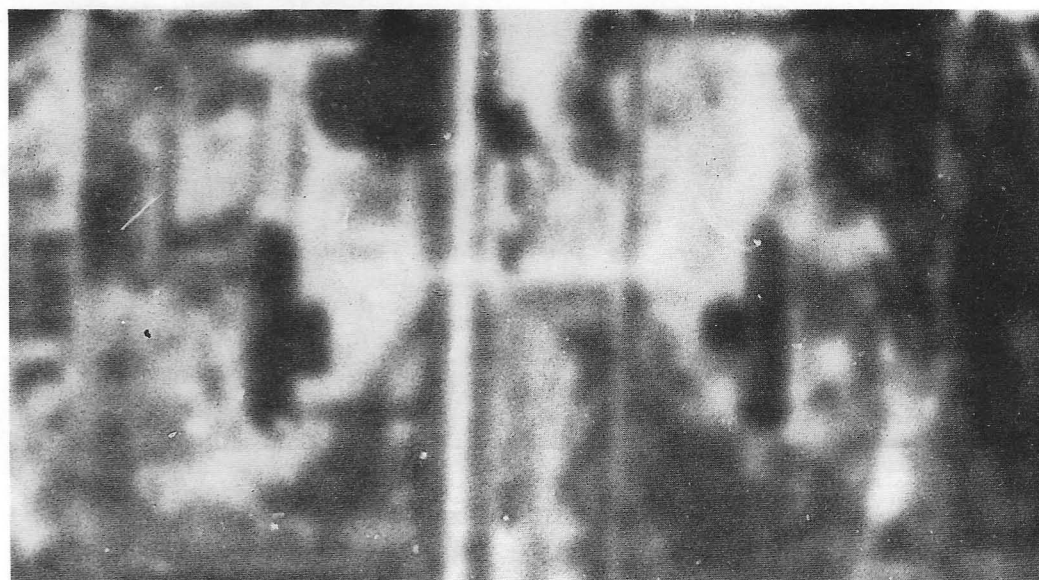


Photo 5 -
June 26, '44:

no smoke

no piles of
coal or wood

no smoke
from alleged
burning pits



or pits on the ground, and no coal or wood piles or delivery system

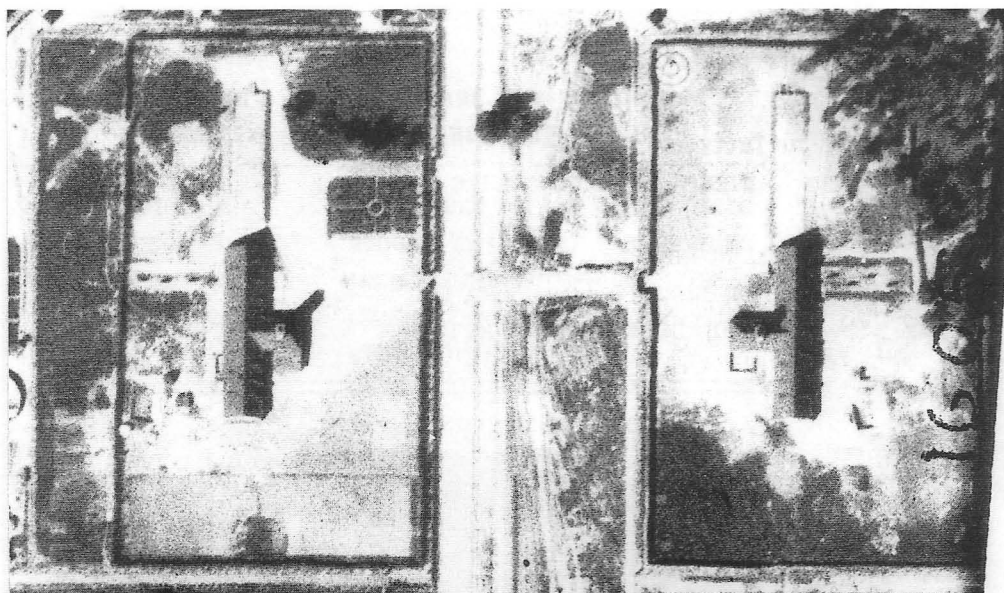


Photo 6 -
Aug. 25, '44:

no smoke

no burning pits

no delivery
system for coal
or wood

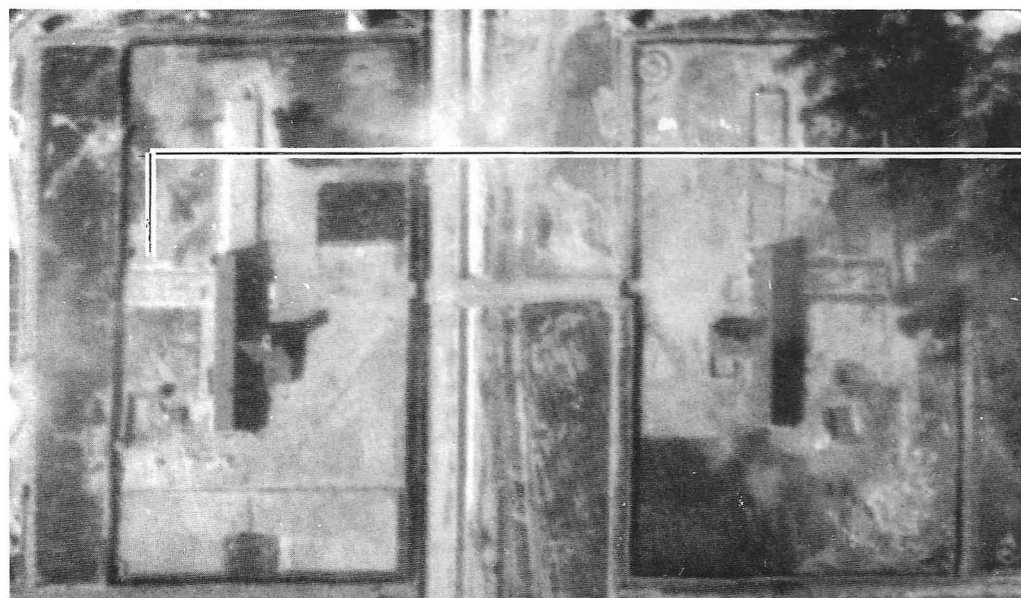


Photo 7
Sept 13, '44:

there are no
dots to the left
of
crematorium 1

no smoke



Photo 8 -
Sept. 13, '44:

as in photo 7,
there are no
dots to the left
of crematorium
1, and this
exposure was
taken by a
different plane

Were two crematoriums destroyed before or after Russians entered camp?

Dismantling the two crematoriums. The facts are:

- (a) The Dec. 21st, 1944 and Jan. 16th, '45 photos show no change in dismantling of crematorium 1 and 2
- (b) The German camp guards left Auschwitz in January, '45,
- (c) The Soviet Red Army entered the camp on January 27th 1945, and
- (d) The February 19th air photos show both buildings flattened as if by explosions.

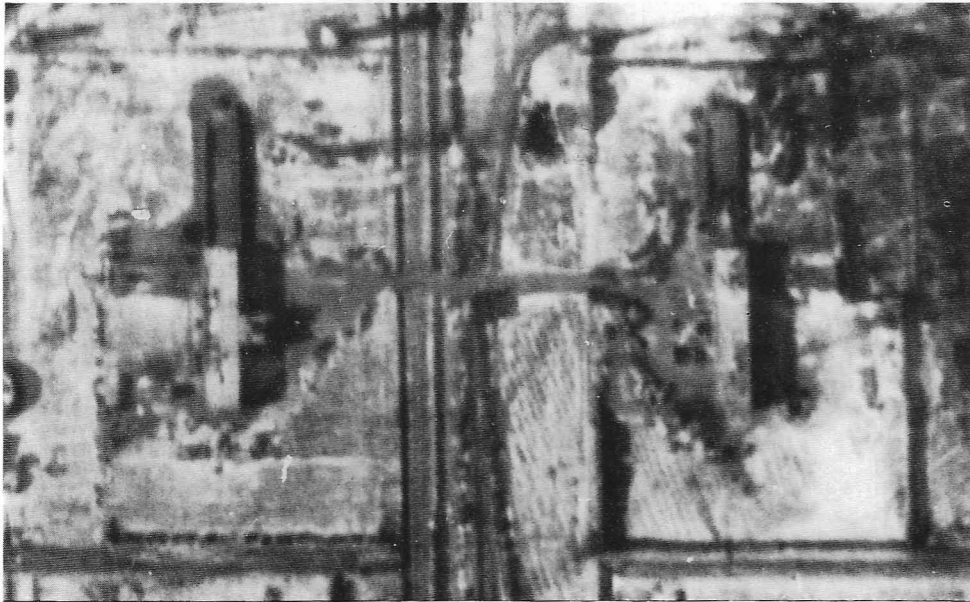


Photo 9 -
Dec. 21, '44:

both
crematoriums
have been partly
dismantled

the roofs appear
to have been
removed

the chimneys
have been
removed



Photo 10 -
February 19, '45:

both of the
buildings appear
to be flattened as
if by explosions

Thousands cremated a day at Birkenau - accusations versus photo evidence

Allegations of eye witnesses:

What 1944 air photos actually reveal:

The crematoriums were in a corner of the camp surrounded by a special security system

There was a ditch but no fence around this end of the camp so people on the roads or farms outside could see the yards and crematorium buildings

The two crematoriums were surrounded by fences

Fences appear to have been drawn on the Aug. & Sept., '44 photos. May, '44 photos show a low fence or hedge around only 1/2 of the yard

Thousands a day walked into underground rooms to be executed

These sights would have been visible to people outside and inside the camp

Gas pellets were inserted through four roof vents to kill the people

Roof vent marks appear to have been drawn on May, June, and August photos, so they were not there originally

Enough coal or wood to burn the bodies was piled in the yards

No piles of coal or wood are visible on any of the four air photos taken during 1944

Thousands of bodies were burned each day in the crematoria ovens

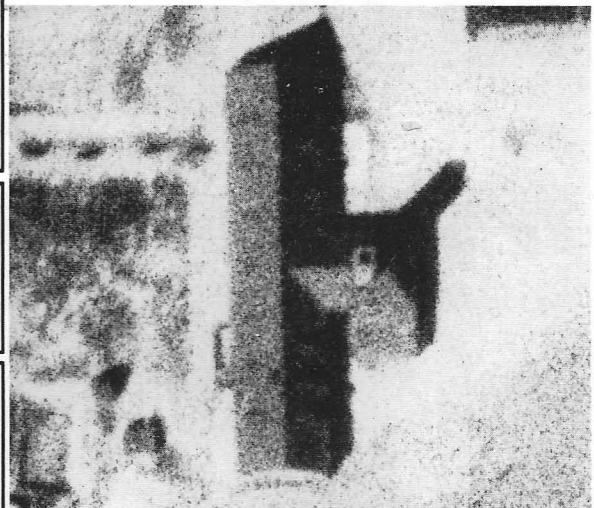
No fuel delivery system exists such as a coal piling yard beside the train tracks or the crematoriums, and no conveyor system exists

Black smoke rose out of the crematoria chimneys

No black or white smoke is seen on the air photos from four different dates in 1944

In the summer of 1944 bodies were constantly burned in pits behind some of the crematoria

There is no smoke rising from the crematorium yards in the 1944 photos. One pit occurs behind each crematorium, perhaps dug to bury coal ashes

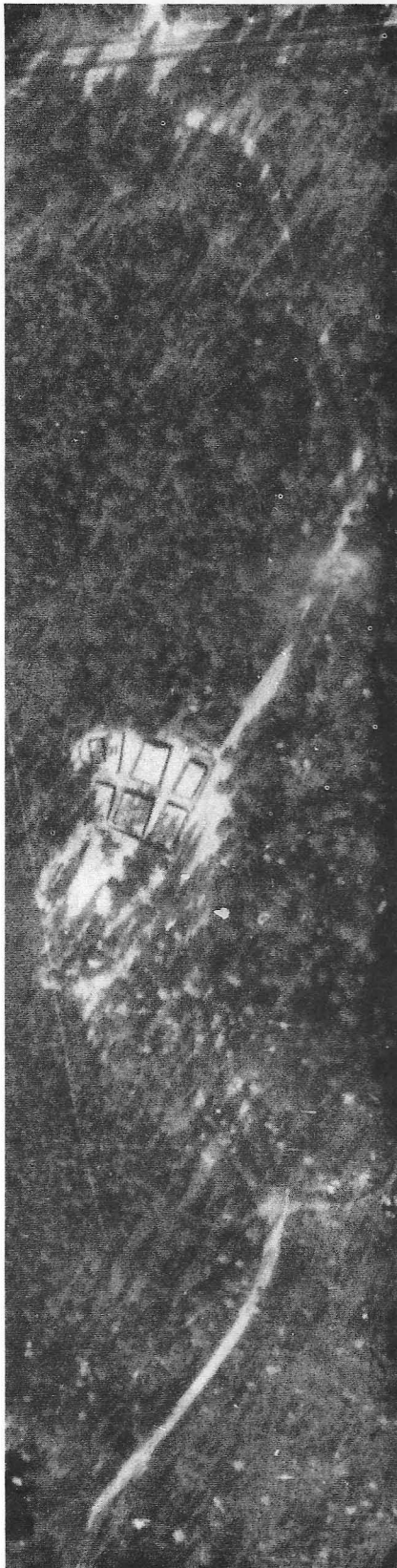


Four summer 1944 air photos reveal the two Birkenau crematoriums were visible from outside the camp, gave off no smoke from the chimneys or the yards, and had no coal storage or delivery system so were designed to each burn a small number of corpses per day.

Photo 11 - May 31, '44, and photo 12 - August 25, '44:

Comparing the Katyn murder site to the alleged Birkenau murder site

Katyn



4,400 shot and buried in 5 weeks from April 3 to May 11, 1940
= 120 per day

in the centre of a one square kilometer (0.6 of a mile square) forest beside a narrow road

no witnesses as conducted in forest with one access road and no farms or houses

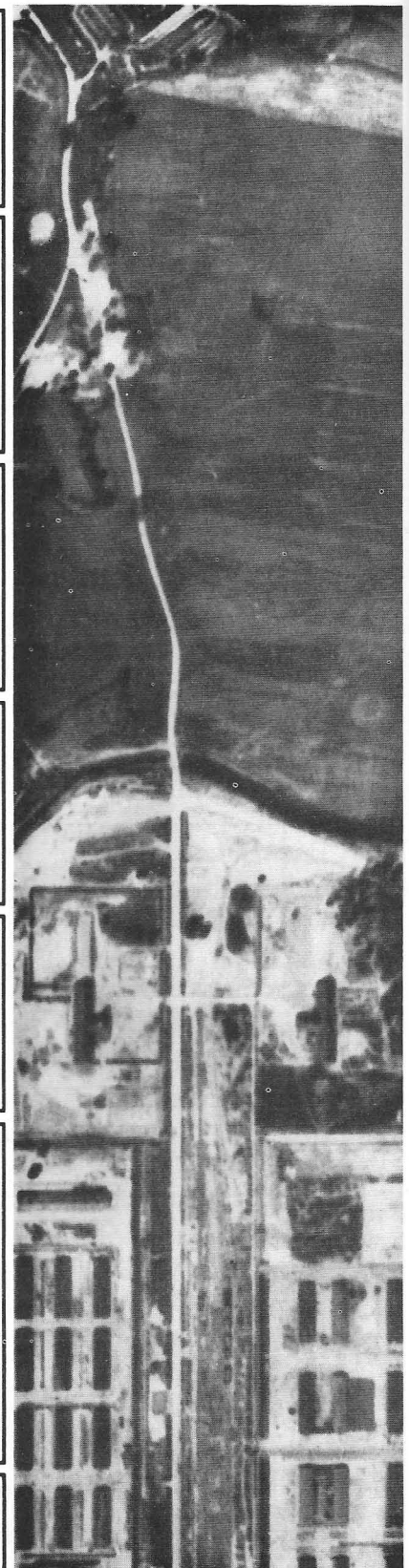
1942 photos show a 350 meter (1140 ft.) narrow winding road through the forest

1942 and 1943 photos show an area cleared of trees beside the access road

no local villagers or spies witnessed the killings so the Germans had no reason to look for the gravesite on existing air photos or to take new photos

bombing was not an option

Birkenau



alleged 1,500,000 gassed and burned in 2 1/2 years from 1942 to '44
= 1,600 per day

alleged in 2 large buildings at corner of a work camp with a wide road and surrounded by active farms

many witnesses as no fence around at least 1/2 of crematoriums gave farmers and spies an excellent view

1944 photos show a wide straight road without trees exists between crematorium 1 and 2

1944 photos shows no smoke coming from chimneys or alleged burning pits

Americans received spy reports from the Auschwitz area after May '43 so they had important reasons to study the May, '44 Birkenau air photos and to take new photos

crematoriums could have been bombed

Photo 13 - Oct. 13, '43:

Photo 14 - May 31, '44:

Chapter 5 . 9 - Alleged gas chambers at Birkenau visible from outside

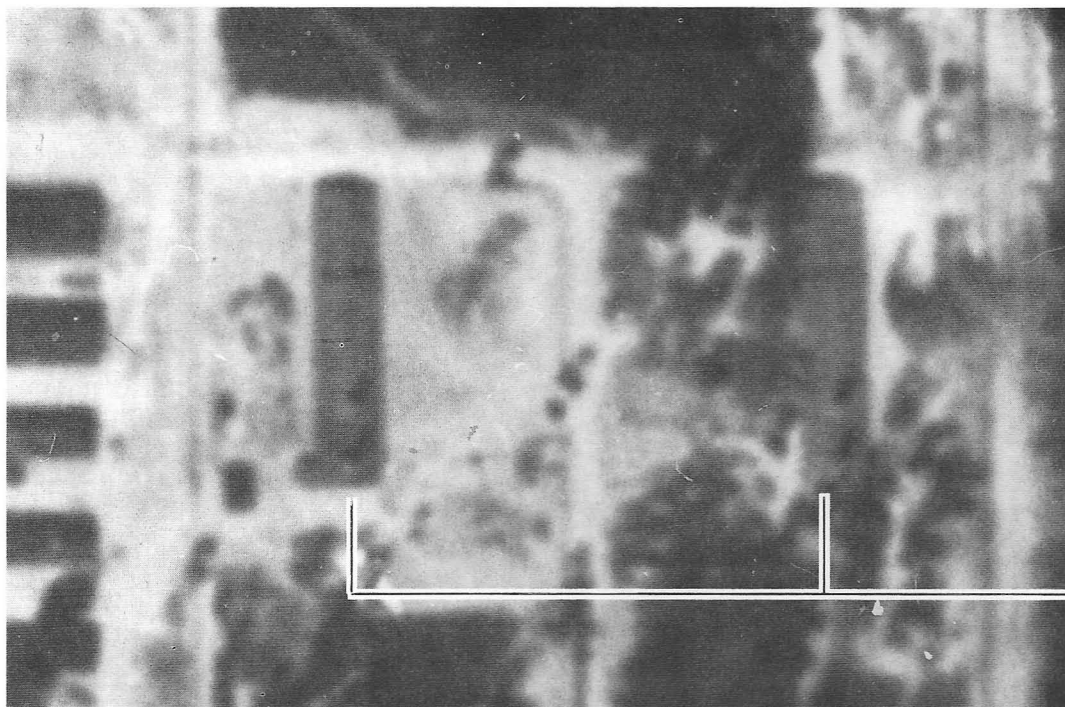


Photo 1 - May 31, '44:

Anyone attending the disinfection facilities would have had a clear unobstructed view of these buildings

The chimneys were small and round unlike the large square crematorium 1 and 2 chimneys. There was *no* railway spur for fuel delivery.

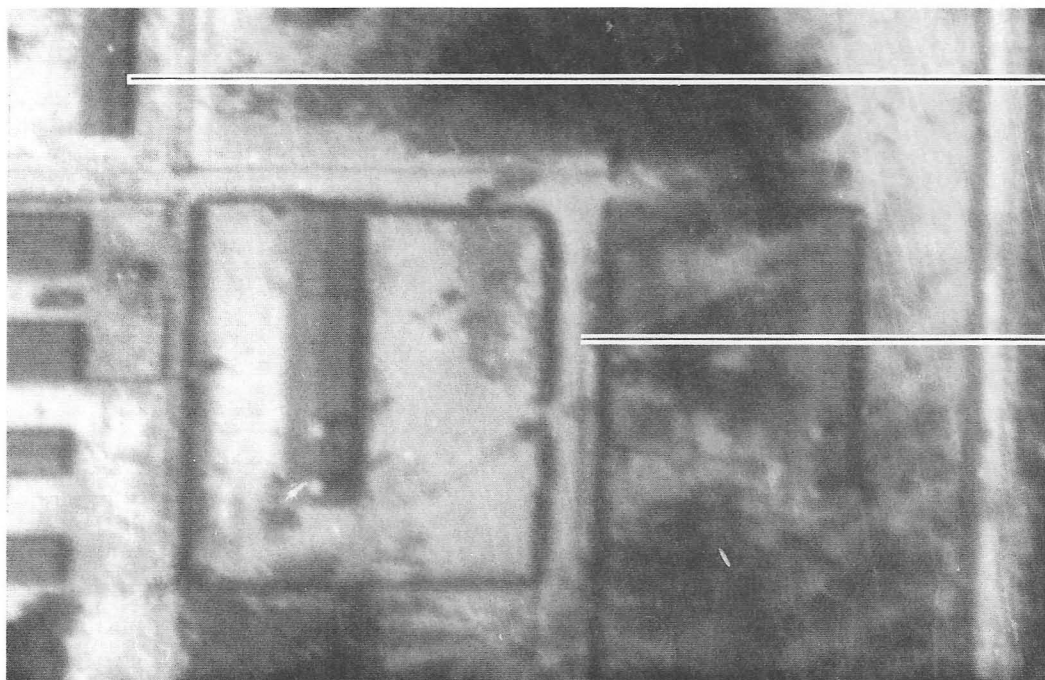


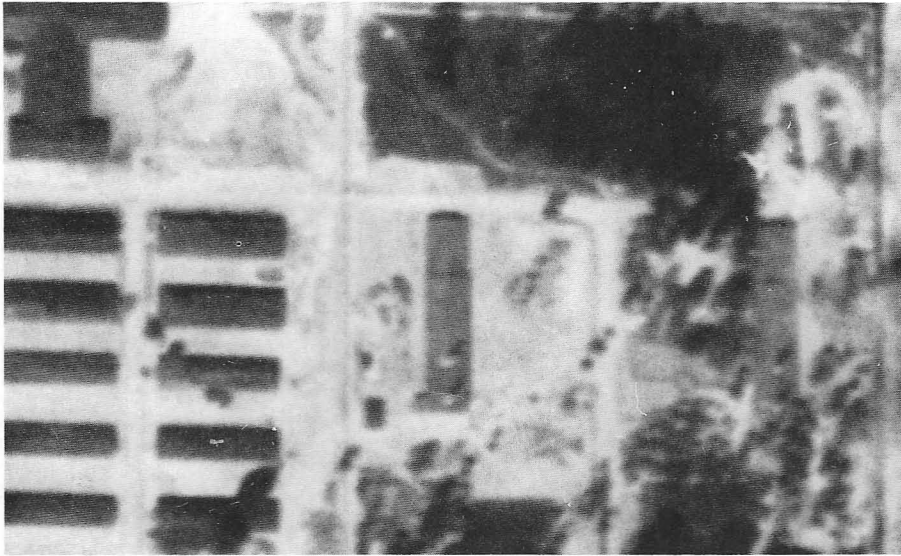
Photo 2 - September 13, '44:

A new building has been constructed

The black line is very thick for a fence yet has *no* shadow. There is *no* indication of shrubs or a hedge as in the May photos.

No evidence of the claimed burning pits

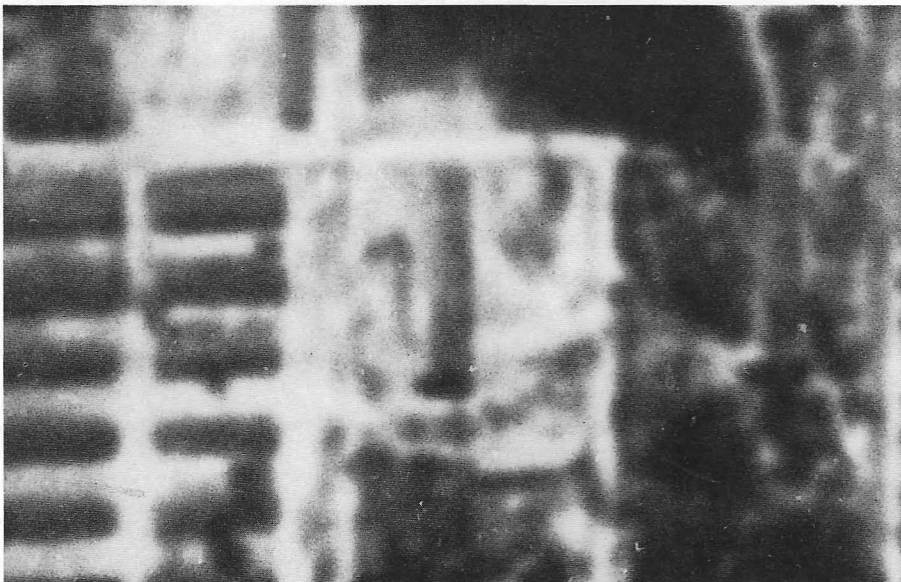
Three dates show no smoke but appearance of a black line



**Photo 3 -
May 31,
'44:**

no visible
fence or
shrubby
around the
buildings

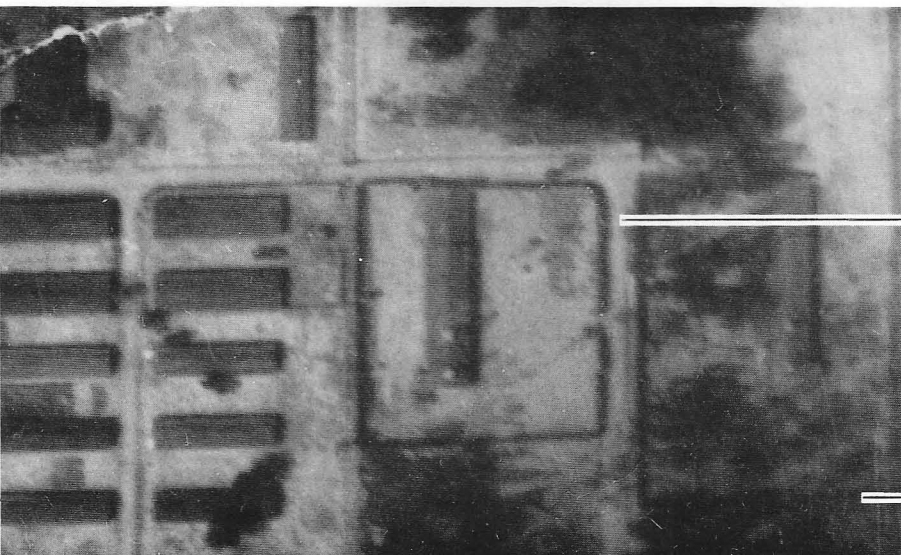
no smoke
from the
claimed
burning pits



**Photo 4 -
June 26,
'44:**

no visible
fence or
shrubby
around the
buildings

no smoke
from the
claimed
burning pits



**Photo 5 -
Sept. 13,
'44:**

a black line
surrounds
one
building
and half
surrounds
the other
building

Two Buildings beside disinfection facilities alleged to have been gas chambers

Eye Witness allegations:

What 1944 air photos actually reveal

The two buildings next to the disinfection facilities were gas chambers and crematoriums just like crematoriums 1 and 2

Buildings were different shaped and had much smaller chimneys than the 2 large crematoriums, and may have had another purpose

The buildings were surrounded by fences to prevent witnesses from seeing gassing executions

May and June, '44 photos show no fence, but on the September photo a thick black line appears

Thousands a day walked into rooms to be executed by gas

No fence would allow people in the area to view this

Thousands of bodies were burned each day in the crematoriums

No fuel delivery system exists such as train tracks, a coal piling yard, and a conveyor system

Coal and wood to burn the bodies were stored in the yard

No piles of coal or wood are visible on the 1944 air photos

Smoke rose out of the crematorium chimneys

No black or white smoke is seen on any of the three air photo dates in 1944

Bodies were constantly burned in at least one pit behind at least one of the crematorium buildings during the spring and summer of 1944

No visible smoke was seen in any pit behind any building on the air photos from May, June, August, and September, 1944



Photo 6 - May 31, '44:

Summer 1944 air photos of the buildings next to the disinfection facilities reveal they were visible from outside the camp, had no smoke rising from the chimneys or the ground, and were designed differently than crematoriums 1 and 2 and therefore may have served another purpose

Chapter 5 . 10

The bombing of the I. G. Farben industrial complex

Photo 1 -
Sept. 13, '44:

On September 13th, 1944, 96 American bombers flew at 7,500 meters elevation directly over Birkenau and from 11:17 to 11:20 a.m. dropped 943 five hundred pound (225 kilogram) 'high explosive' bombs on the I.G. Farben industrial plant.

The first actively firing anti-aircraft guns which the planes encountered were next to the Sola River about one kilometer from the Auschwitz I camp.

The majority of the 943 bombs landed in the industrial area, however about 20 landed almost directly on top of these anti-aircraft guns one kilometer from Auschwitz I.

(Ref.: *Interpretation Report number D. B. 217*. Bombing damage report.)

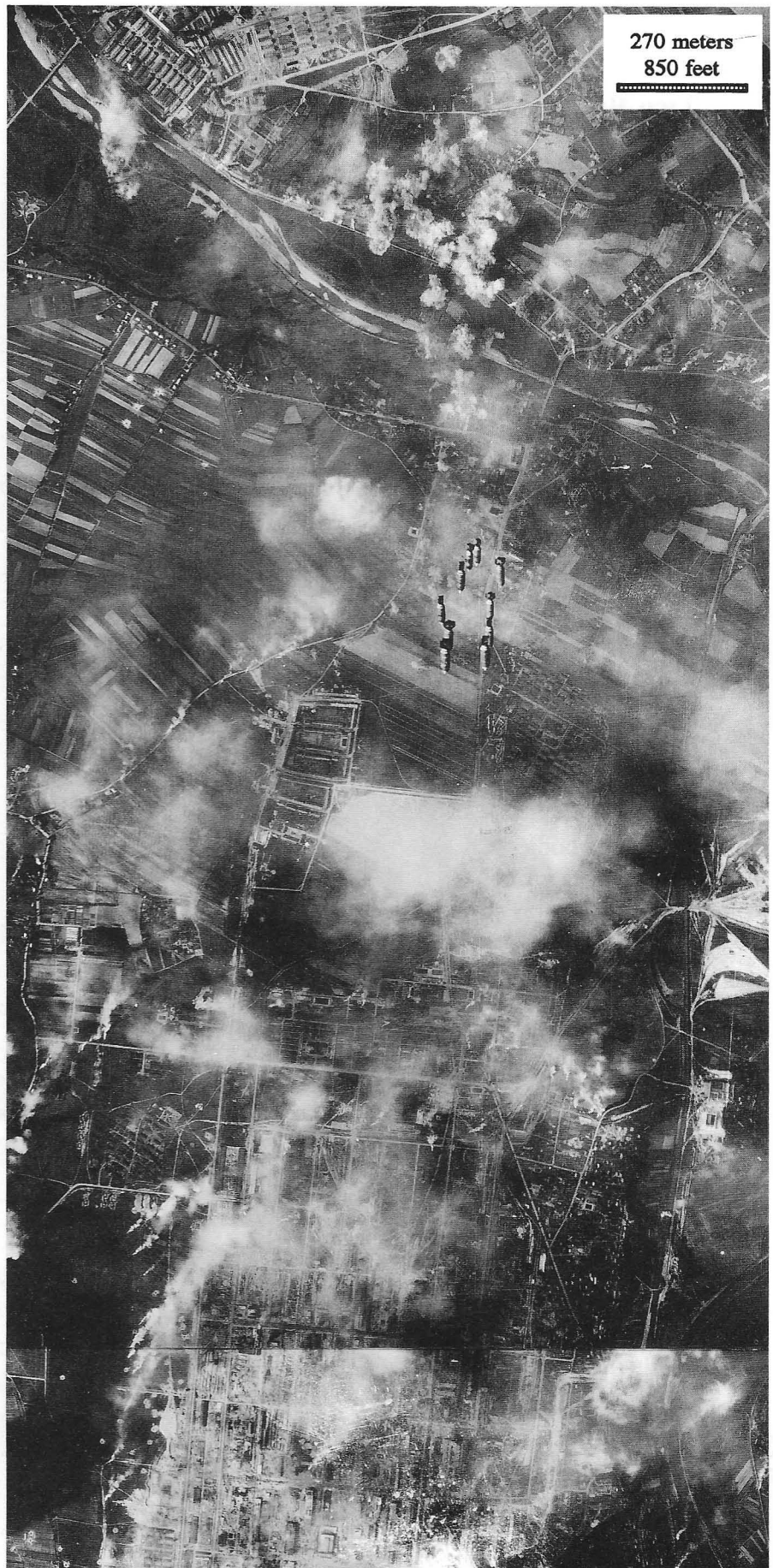


Photo 2 -
Sept. 13, 44:

As the planes flew west to east they released their bombs directly over Birkenau in order to hit the industrial plant. Here 9 bombs are released travelling 320 kilometers (180 miles) per hour.

Because no anti-aircraft guns are firing from this area, either large bombers or smaller Mosquito fighter bombers could have precision bombed the crematoriums with a minimum of danger.

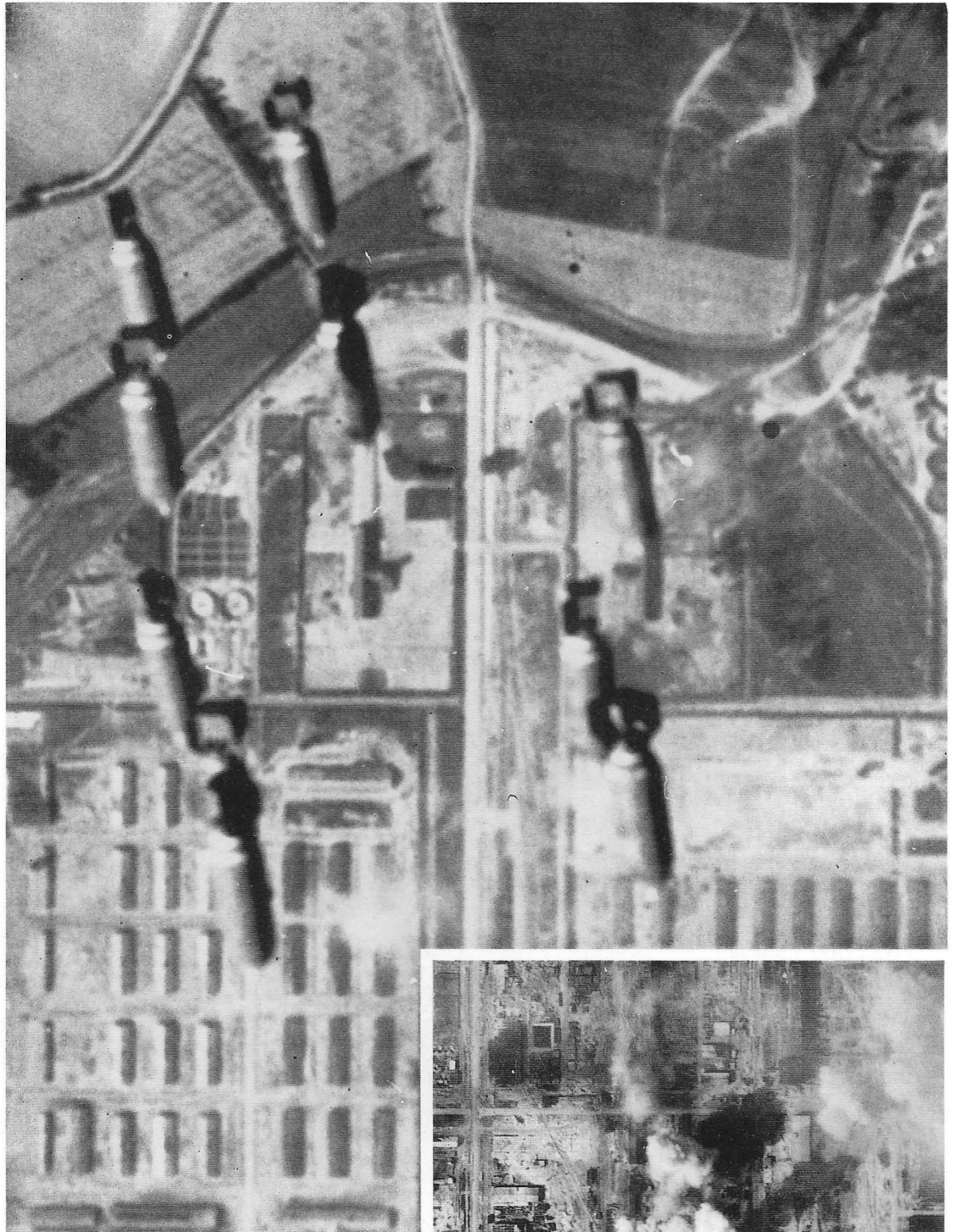
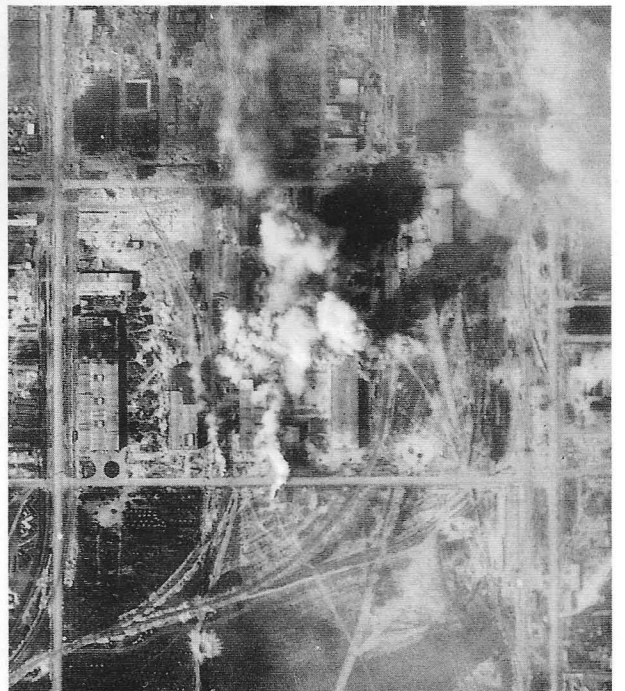
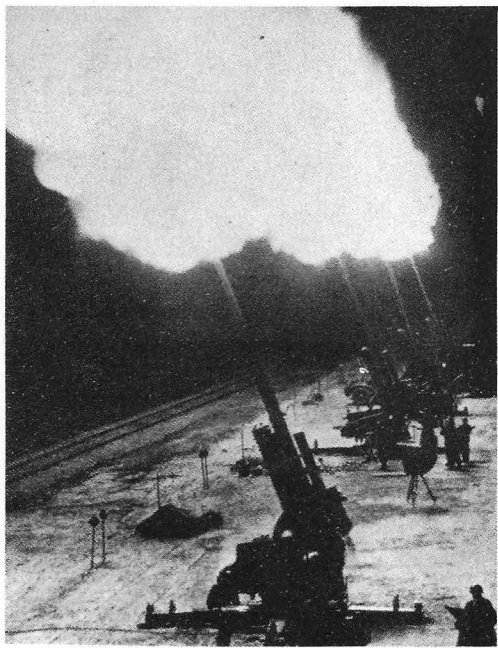


Photo 3 - Sept. 13 '44: (right)
Buildings in the synthetic rubber section were hit by a group of 8 to 10 of the 230 kilogram (500 pound) bombs.





100 meters
325 feet

Photo 5: (above)
A battery of German
88-mm anti-aircraft
guns. Ref.:
Middlebrook, M.

Photo 4 -
Sept. 13, '44:
(right)
One bomb landed
directly across the
river 300 meters
(900 feet) from
Auschwitz I. Other
bombs appear to
have been dropped
to try and strike the
anti-aircraft
emplacements that
are identified by the
lines of white smoke
rising from the
roadway. At least
one anti-aircraft
gunner, and perhaps
more, appear to
have received direct
hits.



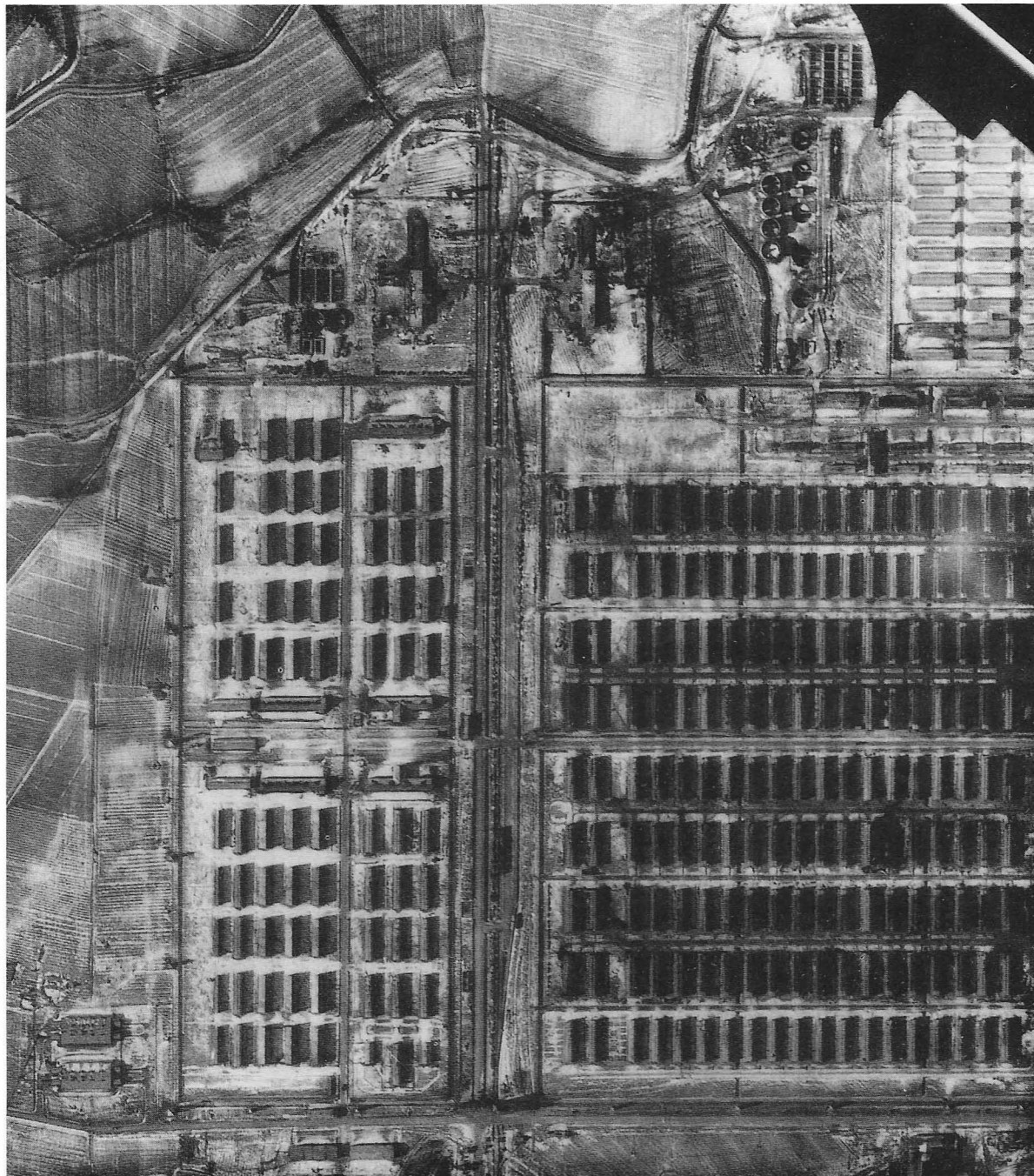


Photo 6 - December 21st, 1944: There are no round craters or other signs of previous bombing destruction visible in this December, 1944 photo. Because the light coloured snow is in contrast to the darker manmade items, structures such as the guard towers, buildings, railroad tracks and loading ramp are clearly visible.

Photo 7 - Dec. 21, '44: At the I. G. Farben site evidence of bombing included craters and building damage, as in this southern part of the synthetic oil section.



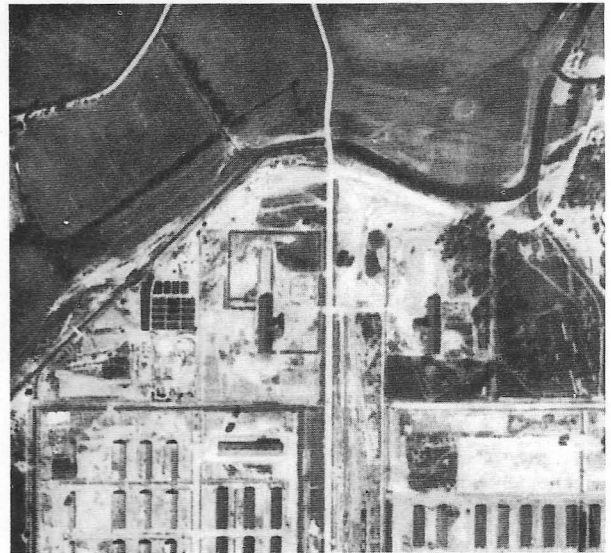
The reasons why the Birkenau crematoriums were not bombed ...

What historians say:

Spies for the British and Americans in the Auschwitz camp area were not aware Jewish people were being exterminated and burned at Birkenau because 'special security arrangements' around the gas chambers and crematoriums prevented anyone from seeing inside

What air photos reveal:

The May, 1944 photos reveal more than 1/2 of each crematorium had no visible fence, while 1/2 had shrubbery or a low fence. Beyond that were two guardtowers and a drainage ditch, but no fence and no gate or gatehouses for at least two kilometers in all directions.

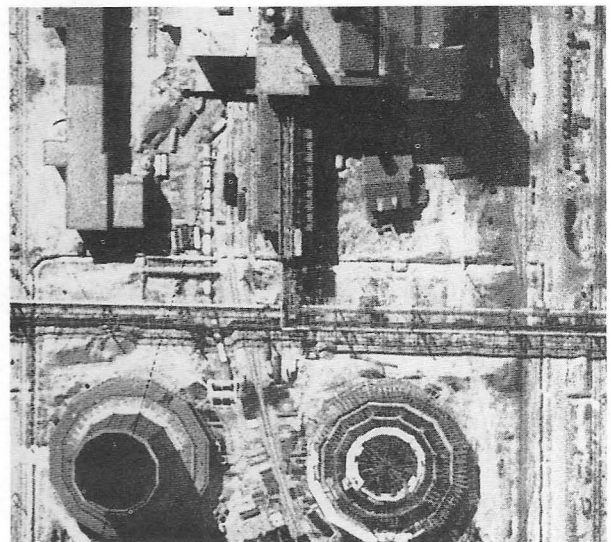


What historians say:

If a few people did observe the exterminations, spy reports and maps were not getting out and being received by military personnel in England.

What air photos reveal:

The May, 1943 spy map of the industrial complex was received by the American military before January, 1944, (see page 28), and the *War Refugee Board* telegram describing the alleged exterminations was received in July, 1944 (see page 60).



What historians say:

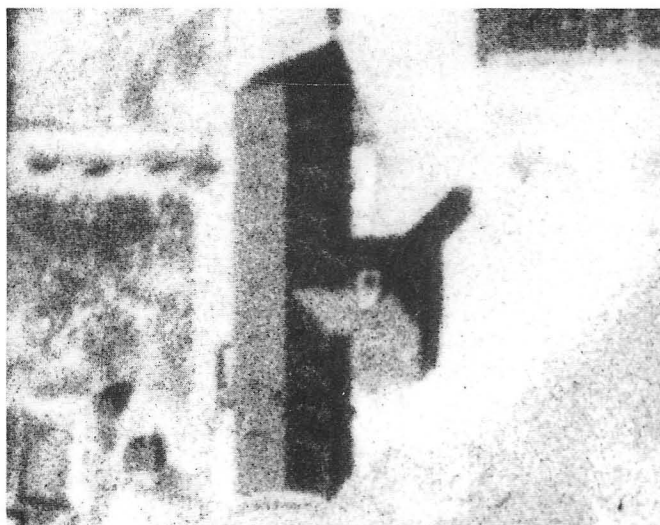
Air photo interpreters were not informed that mass exterminations may be occurring, and therefore when viewing the air photos of Auschwitz I and Birkenau thought they looked like standard work and detention camps.

What air photos reveal:

Air photo interpreters would have been given spy reports and other information concerning the camps before June, 1944 when they received the first air photos of Birkenau and used their knowledge of industrial facilities to analyze them.



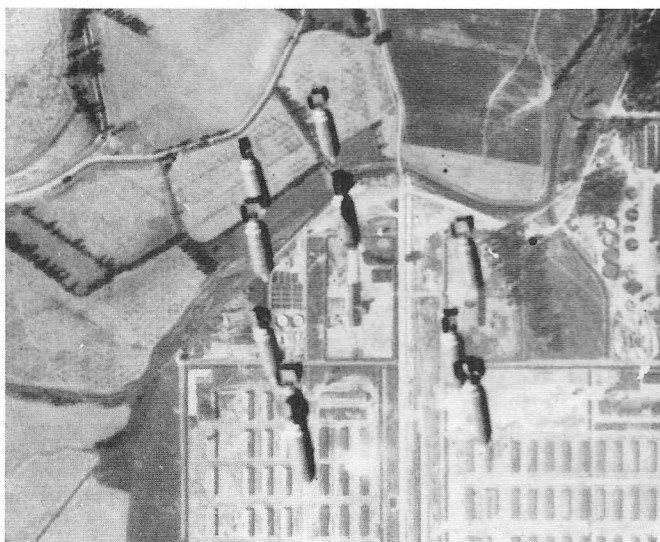
what some historians say versus what the 1944 air photos reveal:



What historians say: What air photos reveal:

If photo interpreters were given spy reports such as the *War Refugee Board* telegram (on page 60) describing mass gassings and cremations, they still could not identify the crematoriums

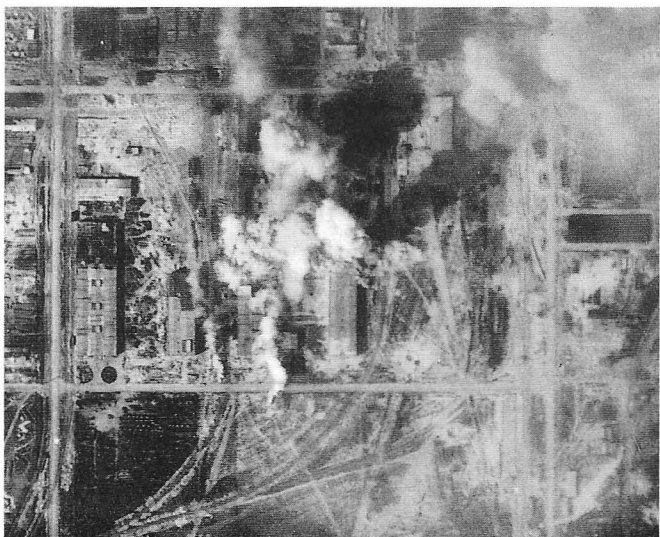
The skilled air photo interpreters would have quickly identified the two big crematoriums with large chimneys in wide yards outside the camp fence, and determined the number of corpses they were designed to cremate



What historians say: What air photos reveal:

If officials knew the locations of the gas chambers the area was too far from British airfields to conduct bombing raids.

On four days from August to December, 1944 American planes bombed the I. G. Farben complex. On September 13th they released their bombs directly over the Birkenau crematoriums.



What historians say: What air photos reveal:

Attempting to bomb the gas chambers from standard bombing height would have resulted in the deaths of thousands of camp inmates

Planes bombed anti-aircraft guns one kilometer (5/8 of a mile) from Auschwitz I and also the industrial factories. The large crematorium buildings with their big yards and farms on one side could have been bombed with a minimum loss of life.

Chapter 6

800,000 alleged executed and cremated in Treblinka

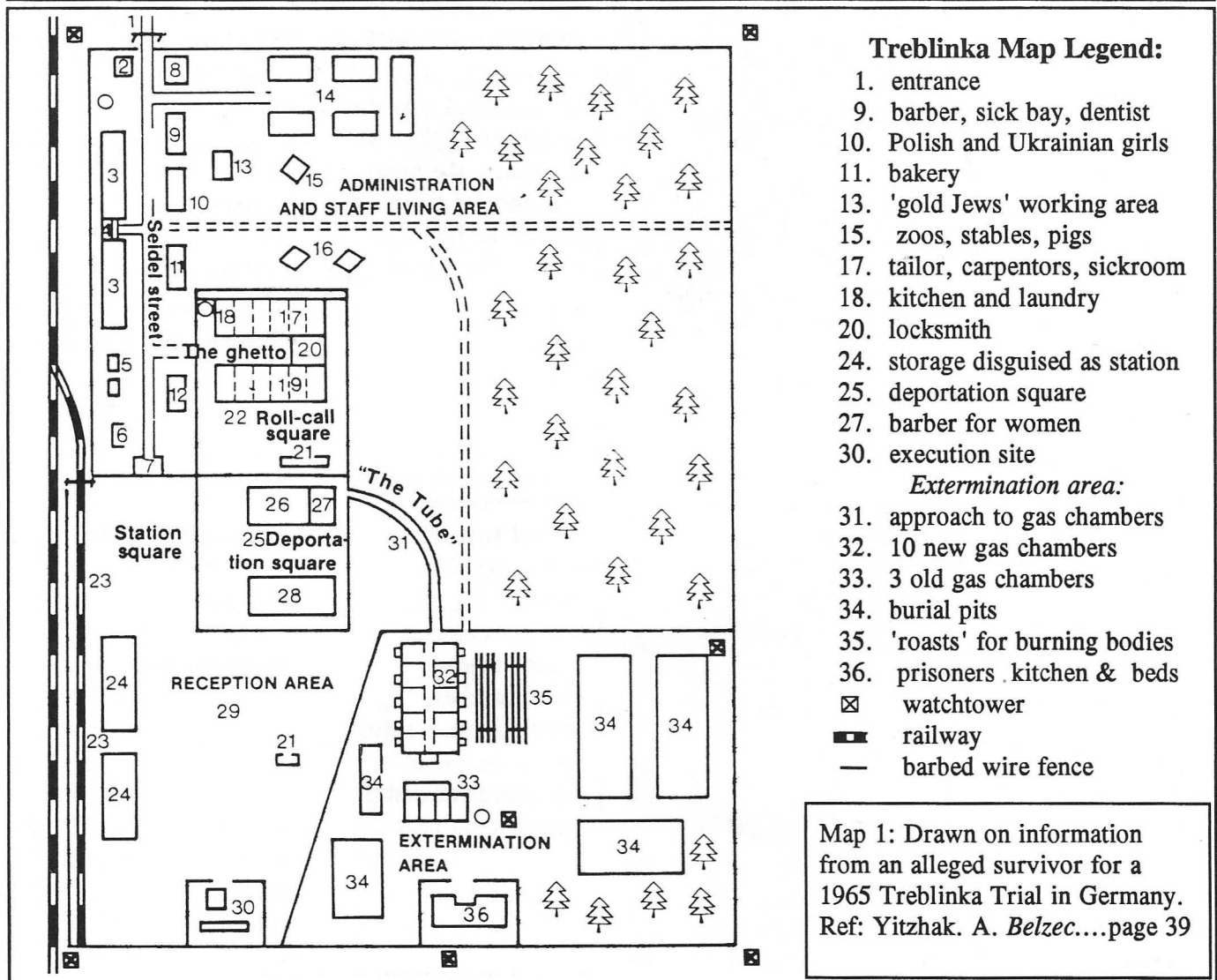
The Treblinka camp measuring 470 by 370 meters (1400 by 110 feet) was established in 1941 on a branching rail spur which led to a gravel pit camp. From July to September, '42 a total of 360,000 Jewish people, or 4,000 per day, were killed at Treblinka and buried in large graves in one corner of the camp. (Ref.: *Arad, Y.*, page 127)

In 1942 when the three 5 by 5 meter (15 by 15 foot) concrete gas chambers could not process enough people 700 prison workers were brought in to build ten new concrete 7 by 8 meter (21 by 24 foot) gas chambers on each side of a concrete corridor serviced by a narrow gauge railway line. (Ref.: *Ehrenburg, Ilya*, pages 416-417)

From Sept. '42 to May '43 a further 440,000 Jewish people, or 1,600 per day, were gassed and buried in the southeast corner of the camp (an area shown on maps by alleged survivors as about 90 by 70 meters).

From February to September, 1943. the 800,000 bodies, or 3,300 per day, were dug up and piles of 2,000 to 3,000 were burned on railway ties in immense fires, and the resulting 10 meter (30 foot) high flames and smoke could be seen for a long distance. (Ref.: *Arad, Y.*, page 175)

In September, '43 the buildings were cleared, pine trees were planted, and the area was made to look like a farm. When the Soviets arrived in 1944 they found only some bones as evidence of the 800,000. (Ref.: *Donat, A.*, *The Death Camp Treblinka.*)

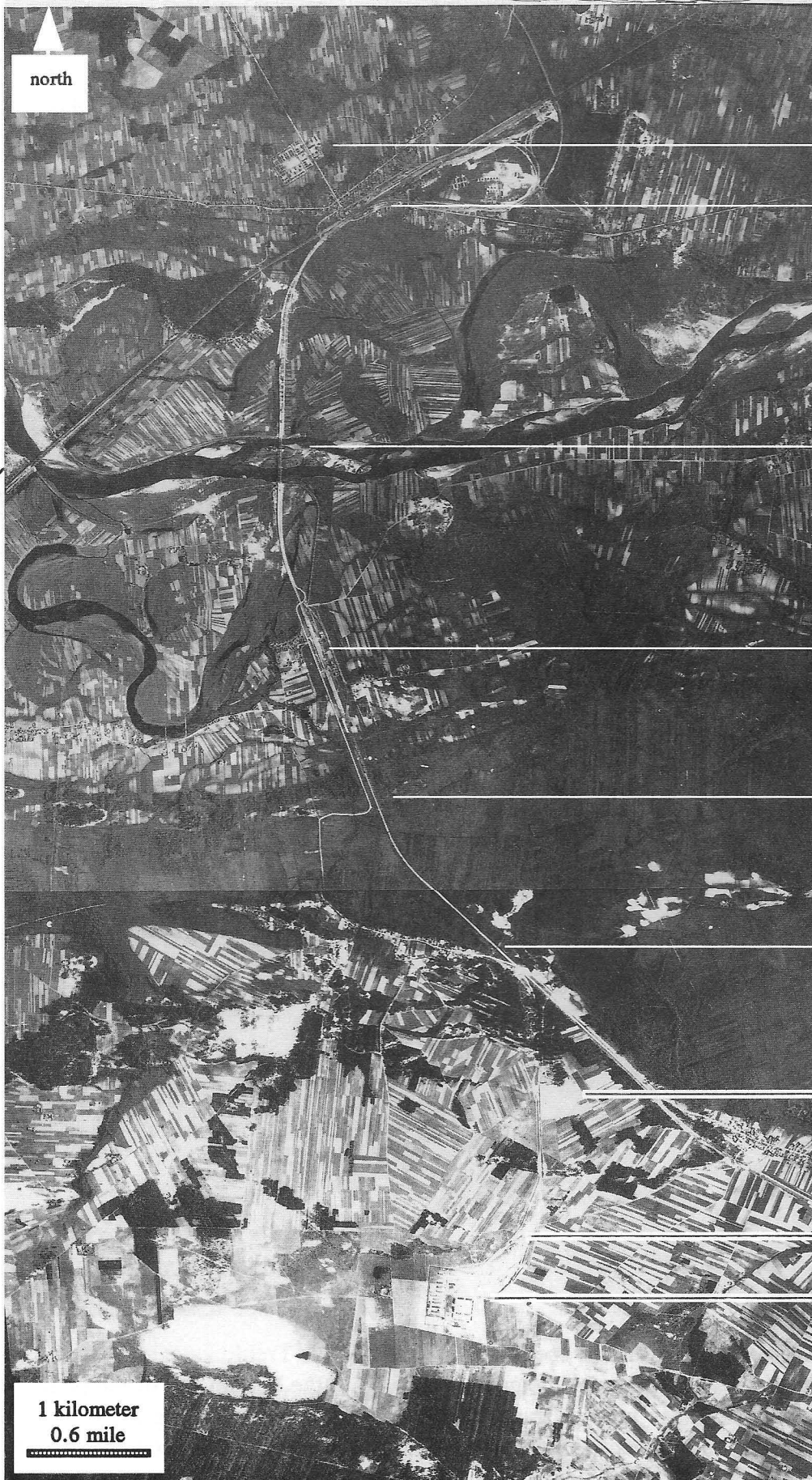


To Bialystok



north

To War
-saw



1 kilometer
0.6 mile

Location Map:

Malkinea transit camp

Malkinea town

bridges over Bug River

Treblinka railroad
station

railroad line

Maiden Kuvientynski
village

alleged Treblinka camp

Wolka Okraglik town

gravel pit

gravel pit camp

Photo 1 - May 15, '44

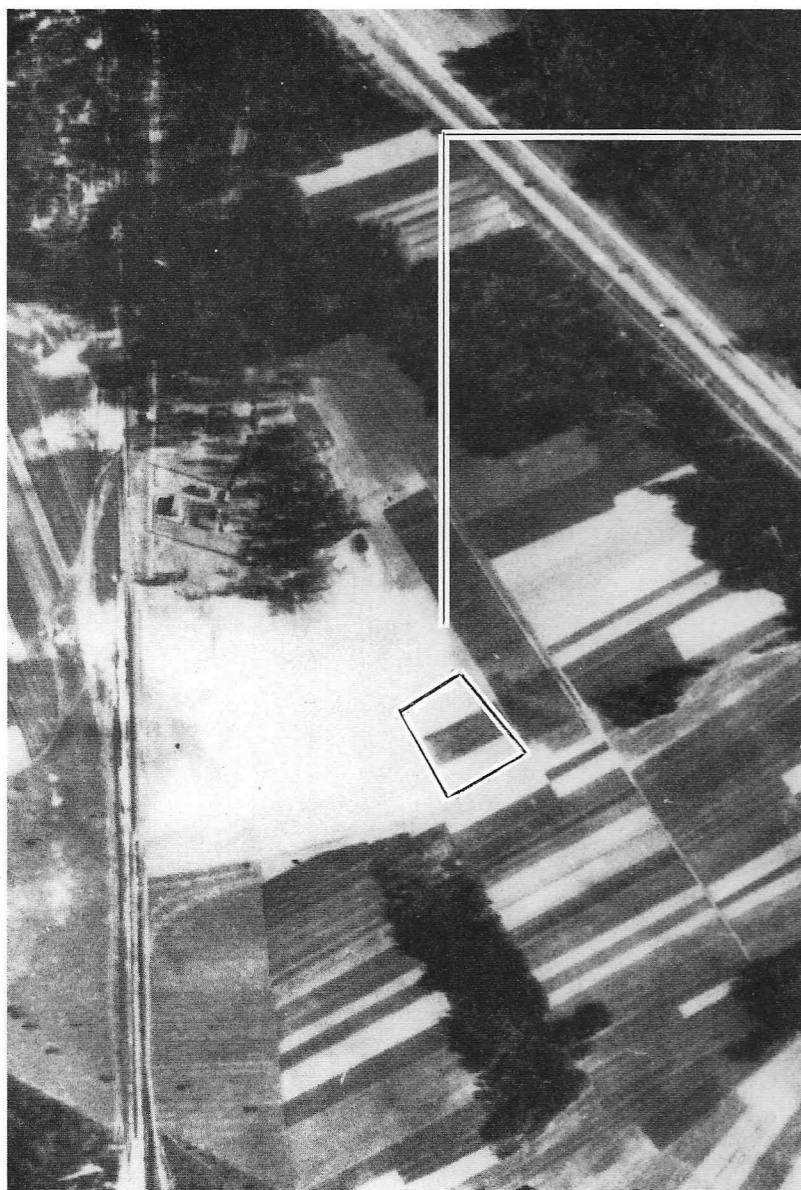
Location of alleged camp in relation to farms, towns, and railroads



Photo 2 - May 15, '44: The triangular shaped area is the alleged former Treblinka camp. On the left of it is the rail line and road going down to the gravel pit camp at the bottom left of the photo. On the right is Wolka Okranglik village just up from the main rail and road line going north. Almost all of the rectangular farming plots around the villages appear to have been worked in 1944.

The Alleged Treblinka Camp: Eye-witness Accusations

Allegations:



In 1942 for three months 360,000 people, or 4,000 per day, were killed and buried in mass graves in the southeast corner of the camp (an area about 90 by 70 meters),

During 8 months of 1942 and '43 440,000 people, or 1,800 per day, were killed in 13 gas chambers and buried in the southeast portion of the camp

During 8 months in '43 about 800,000 bodies, or 3,300 per day, were dug up and burned day and night on railway ties

In September, '43 the buildings, fences, and watchtowers were removed and the area was made to look like a farm

An extermination camp occurred at this location from July 1942 to September, '43 in which 3/4 of a million people were brutally murdered

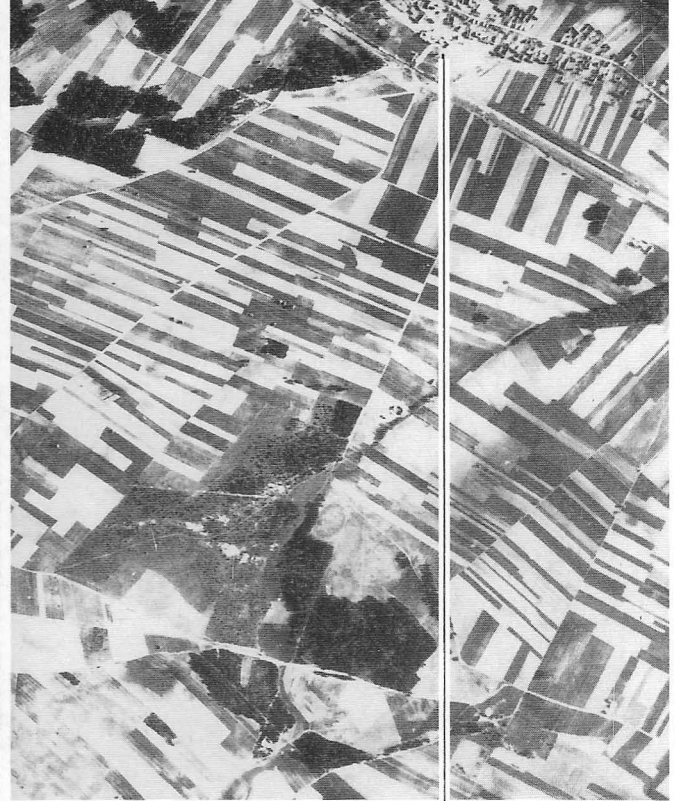
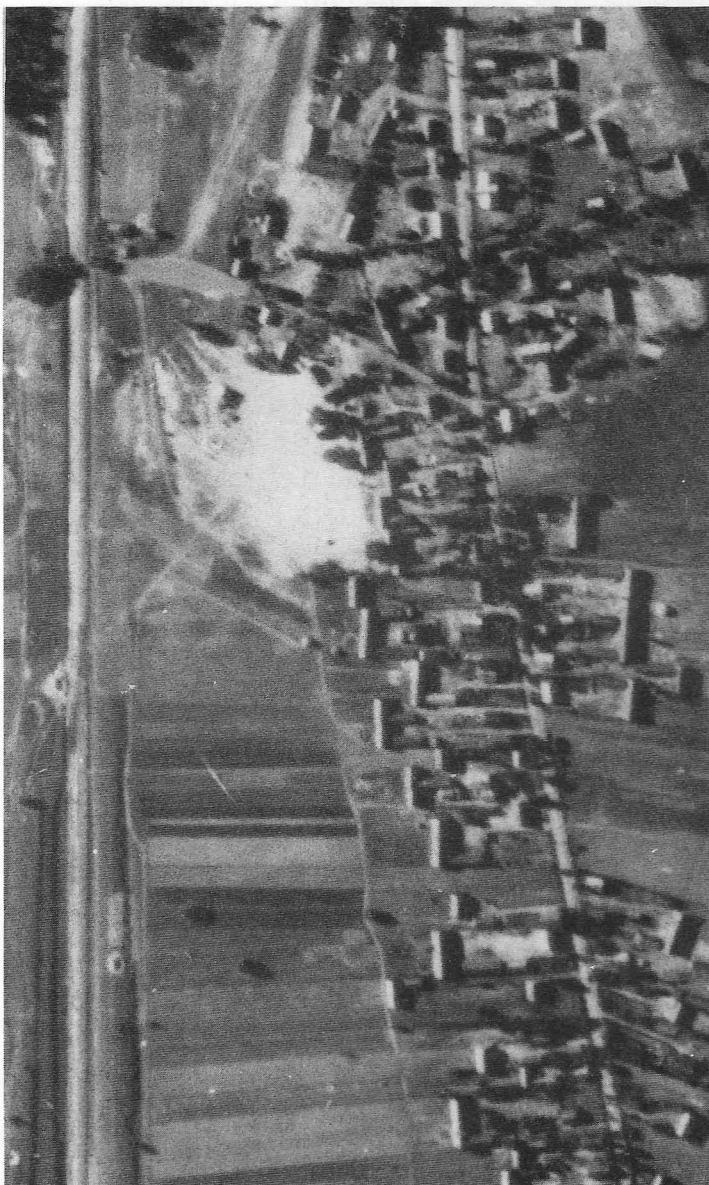
150 meters
480 feet

Photo 3 - May 15, 1944

After viewing air photos on the next 7 pages
these accusations will be answered:

Photo 4 -
May 15, '44:
(right)

There is a clear unobstructed view 300 meters (900 feet) across farms from the road and rail line north of Wolka Okraglik to the alleged camp location. The trees are one or two rows deep. Farms appear actively worked.



Wolka Okraglik village

Photo 5 - May 31, '44: (left)

There are 86 houses and other buildings in this portion of Wolka Okraglik village. The road through town proceeds north and parallels the railway line to pass within 300 meters of the alleged camp.

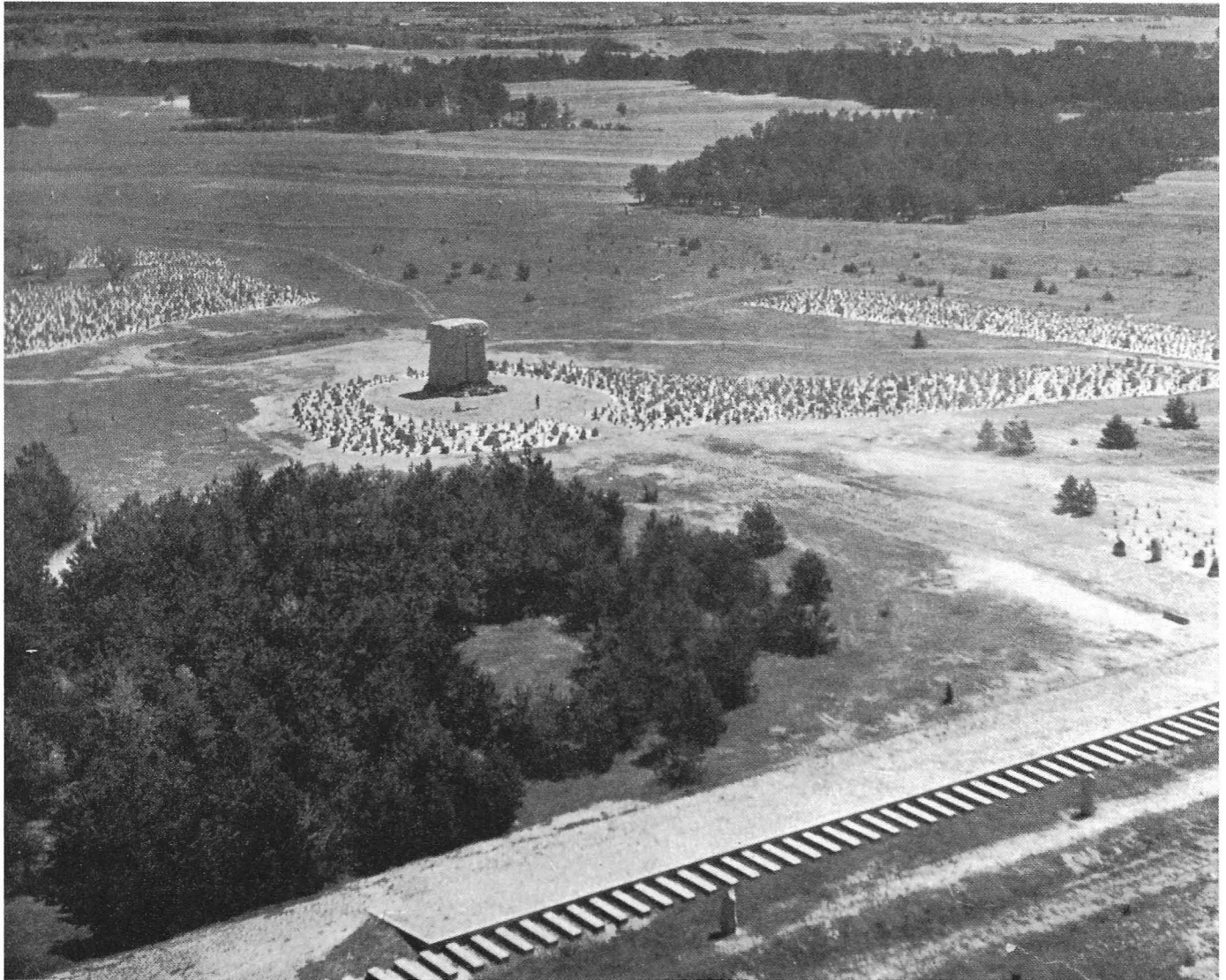


Photo 6 - After 1970: Looking southeast across the symbolic reconstruction of the gravel pit railroad towards the Treblinka monument. The trees in the foreground do not appear to have changed position since 1944. Wolka Okraglik village is off the photo to the left and the gravel pit to the right.

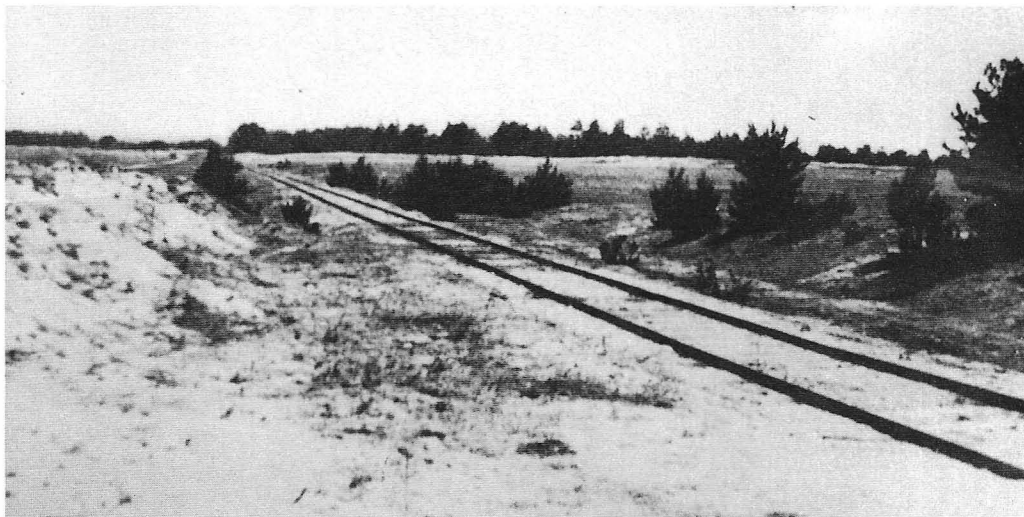


Photo 7 - Before 1960: This photo shows the gravel pit railroad line and the type of flat open country separated by small groups of trees that occur through the area. Ref.: *Polish Historical Society*, Stamford, CT - Treblinka File.

Change in boundaries between trees and farms shows the alleged camp area...

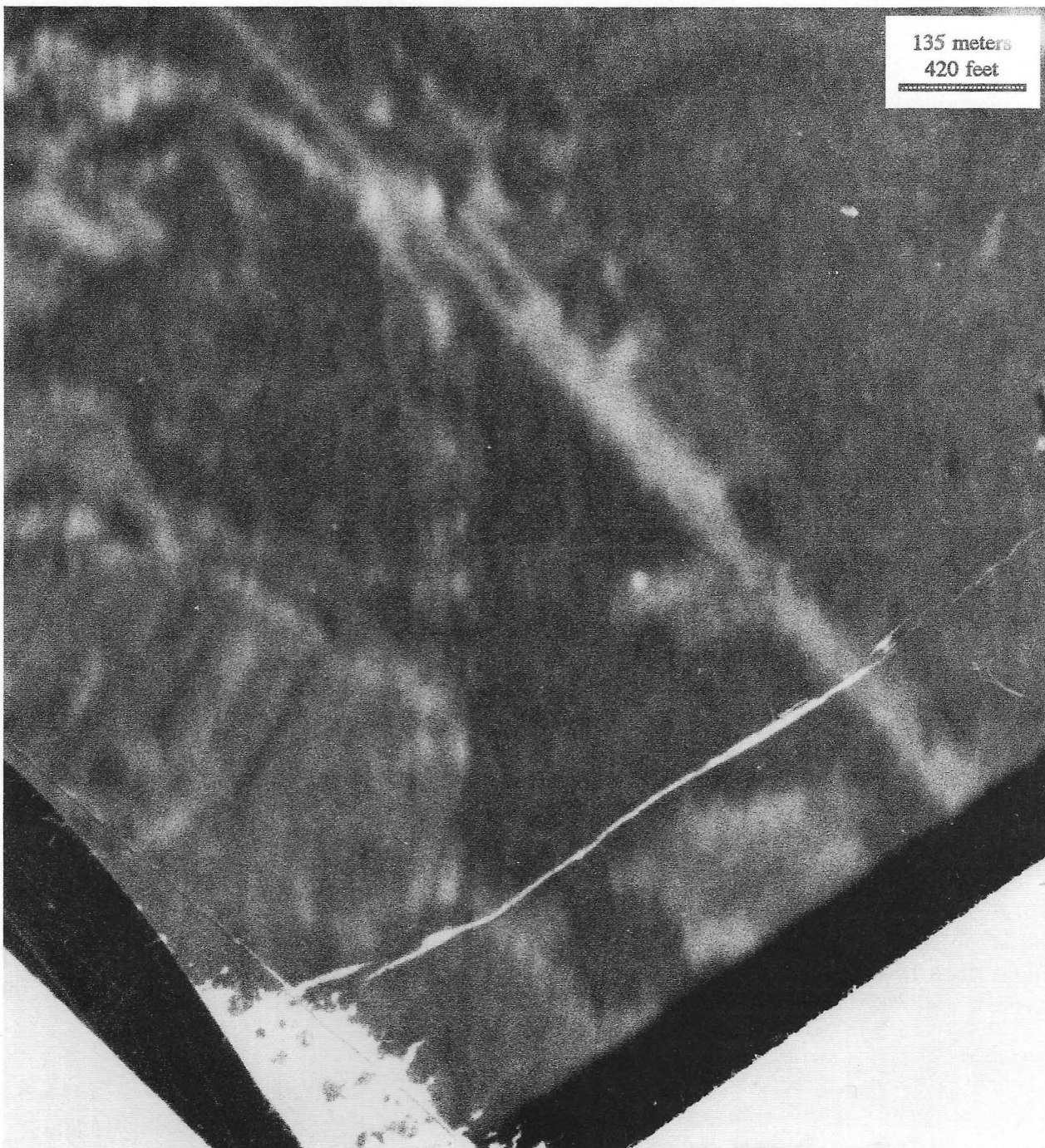


Photo 8 - May 25, 1940: This is the only pre-1944 air photo of the alleged Treblinka camp area which has been found up to this time. The supposed 1941 to '43 camp was located next to the torn corner at the bottom of the photo. By comparing the railway lines, roads, and boundaries between groups of trees and farmland with the photo on the next page we can state:

- (a) The gravel pit railway line and other rail lines and roads were installed before 1940,
- (b) Groups of trees in the north 1/3 of the alleged camp area were removed after 1940,
- (c) The five houses in the 1944 photos were either not yet built or were completely surrounded by trees in 1940, and
- (d) The farms have visible lines which indicates they were being worked.

was as visible from surrounding roads, farms, and villages in 1940 as in '44.

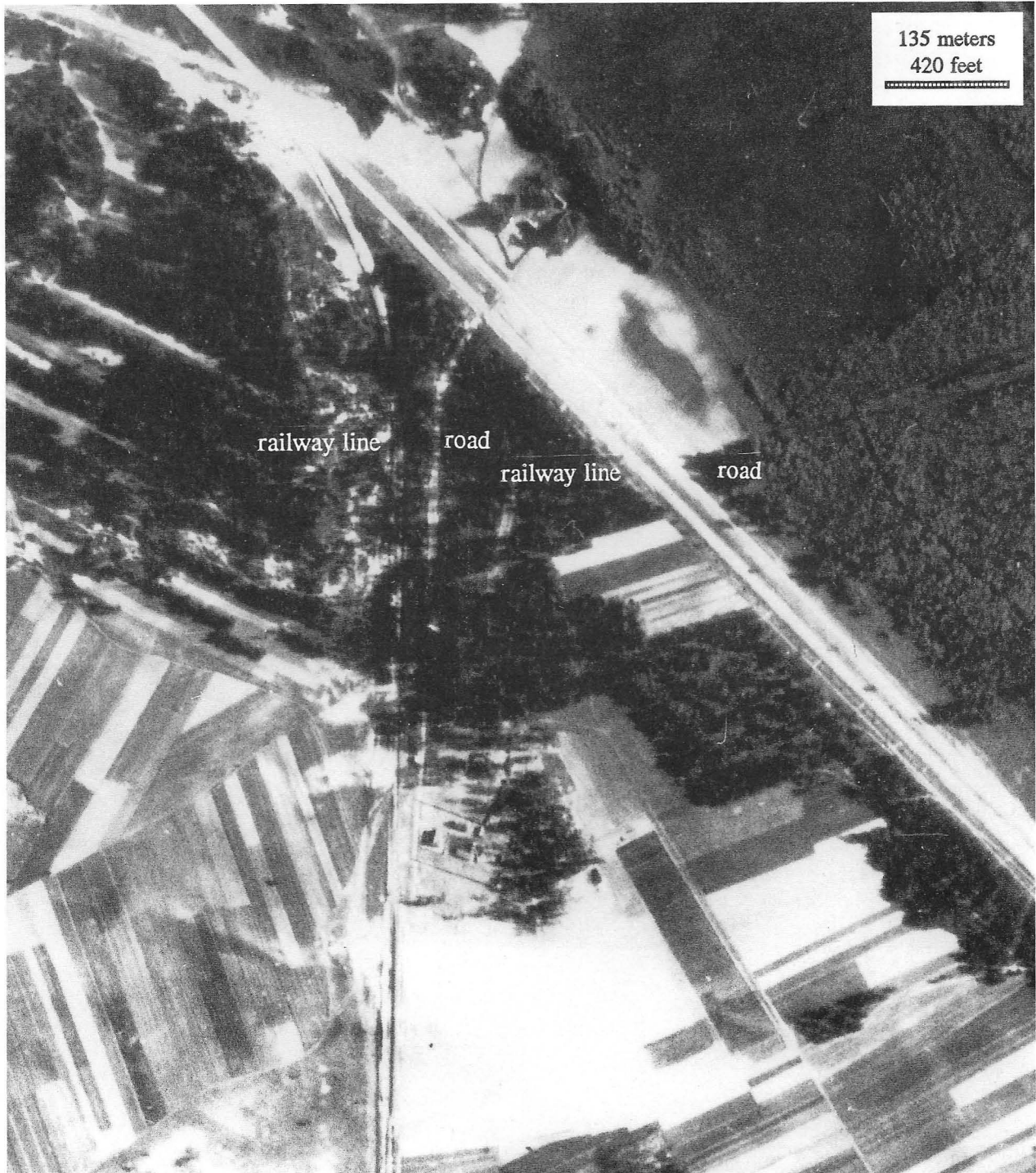


Photo 9 - May 15, '44: The 1940 and '44 photos have been enlarged to the same scale and reveal the following:

Small groups of trees in the northern 1/3 of the alleged camp area were cut and the five buildings were most likely constructed after 1940, however the farming areas to the east towards Wolka Okranglik village, and to the west remained *unchanged* from 1940 to '44, which means the alleged camp area was as *visible* from the surrounding roads, farms, and villages in 1940 as it was in '44.

May, '44 photo shows no evidence of railroad side spur or previous camp...



55 meters
180 feet

five buildings next to entrance road appear intact

mass grave area described by eye witness survivors

Photos 10 - May 15, '44:

According to maps and descriptions from alleged eye-witness survivors, the mass graves were dug in an area of about 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 feet) in the southeast corner of the camp. However based on the Hamburg and Katyn examples only 20,000 bodies could have been buried in this area, for it would have taken an area of 550 meters by 550 meters (1800 by 1800 feet), or *40 times larger* than 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 feet), or an area *larger than the entire above photo*, to bury 800,000 bodies .

while November photo shows no building foundations as at Malkinia camp



Photo 11 - November, '44:

Three buildings are destroyed and two are missing roofs. Within the alleged camp area there is no evidence of previous cement 'gas chamber' foundations, building foundations, a rail line, or fences as would be expected if the camp had existed. This contrasts to the visible foundations of destroyed buildings at the Malkinia and gravel pit camps. There is growth of what appears to be dark grass, moss, or other vegetation on the ground which would not occur for years if there had been large continuously burning fires which destroyed the organic material in the soil.

Dismantling Malkinia Camp, and Bug River bridge bombed

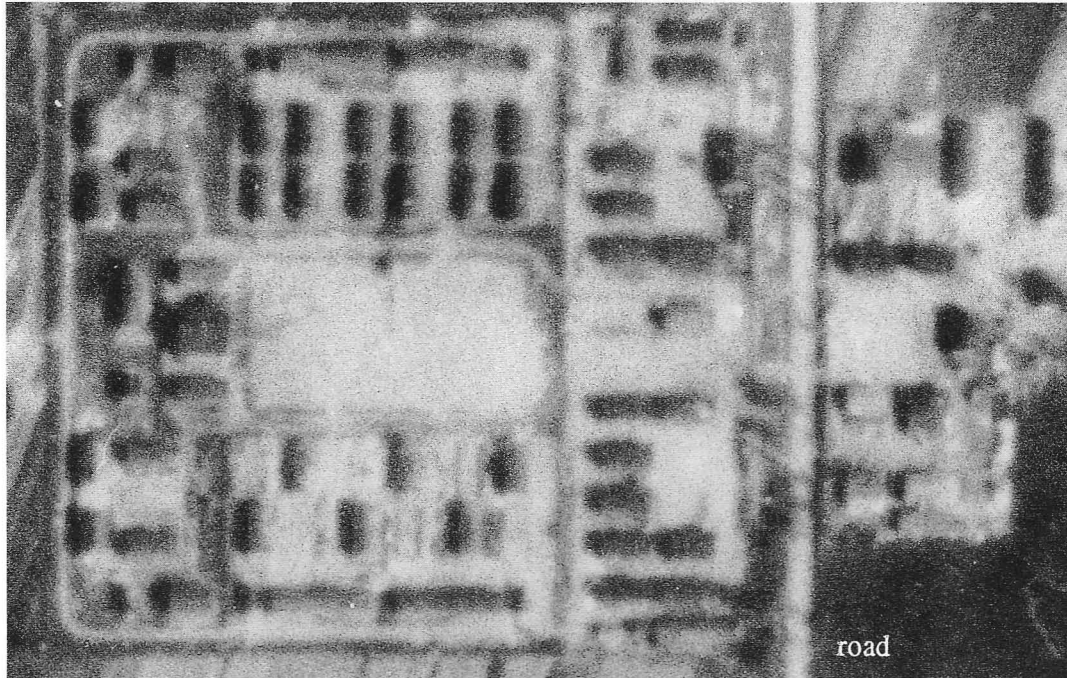


Photo 12- May 15, '44: (above) The vertical road goes through the camp on the right side of the photo. All buildings appear undamaged. Camp could be occupied. There is a ditch and fence but no watchtowers. There are 55 buildings left of the road and 11 buildings right of the road. The Malkinea camp was built after 1940 as the May 25th, '44 photo shows only farms.

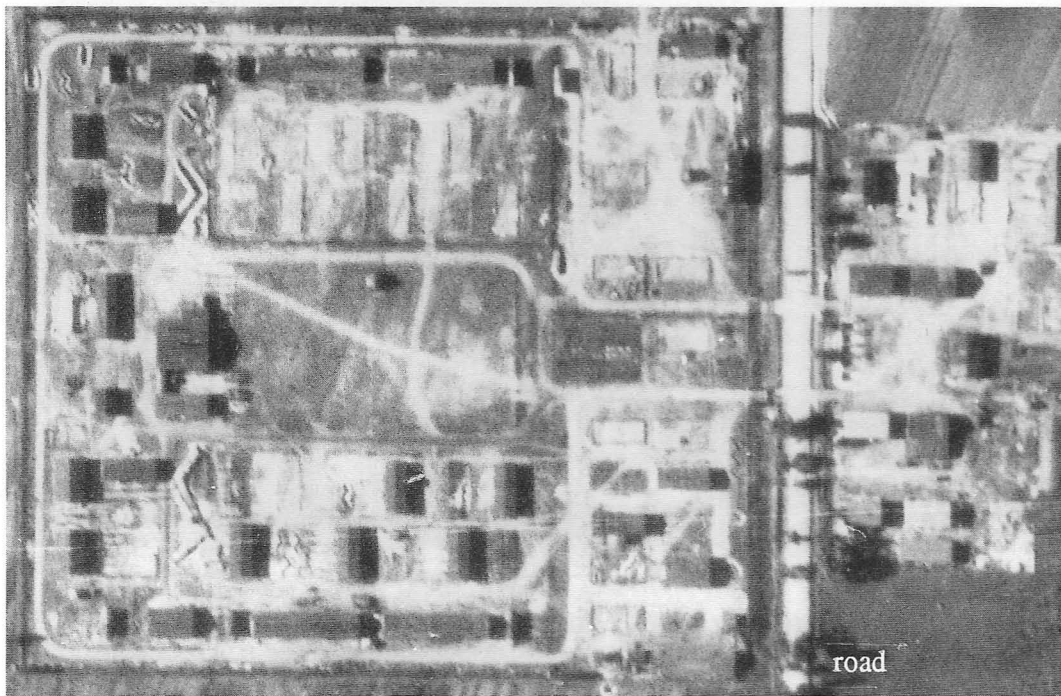


Photo 13 - Fall, '44: In the camp 26 buildings have been dismantled and 29 remain. The foundations of the dismantled buildings are visible.
Scale: 2 Centimeters = 170 Meters or 1 inch = 700 Feet

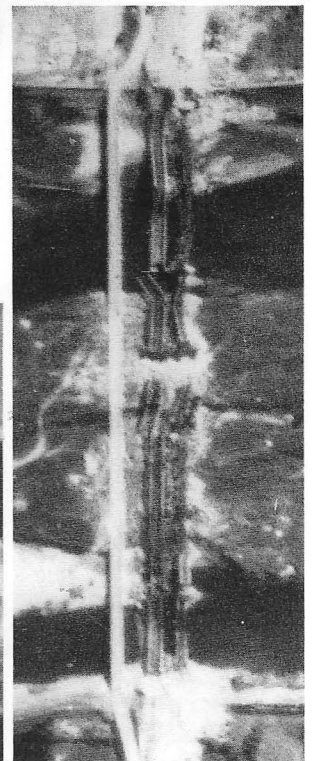
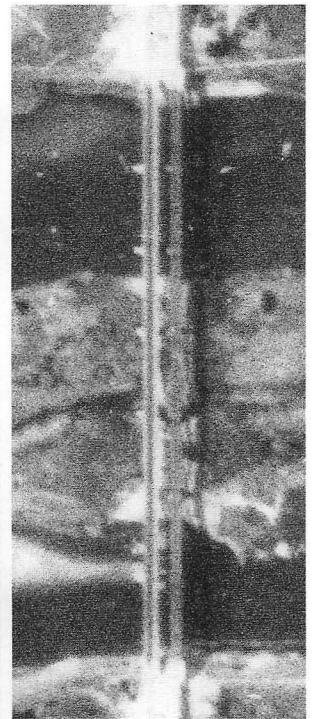


Photo 14 - May 15, '44 (top), and photo 15 - Fall, '44: Bridge over Bug river was not bombed until after May 15th, 1944.

Dismantling of gravel pit camp proceeds slowly like Malkinea camp dismantling

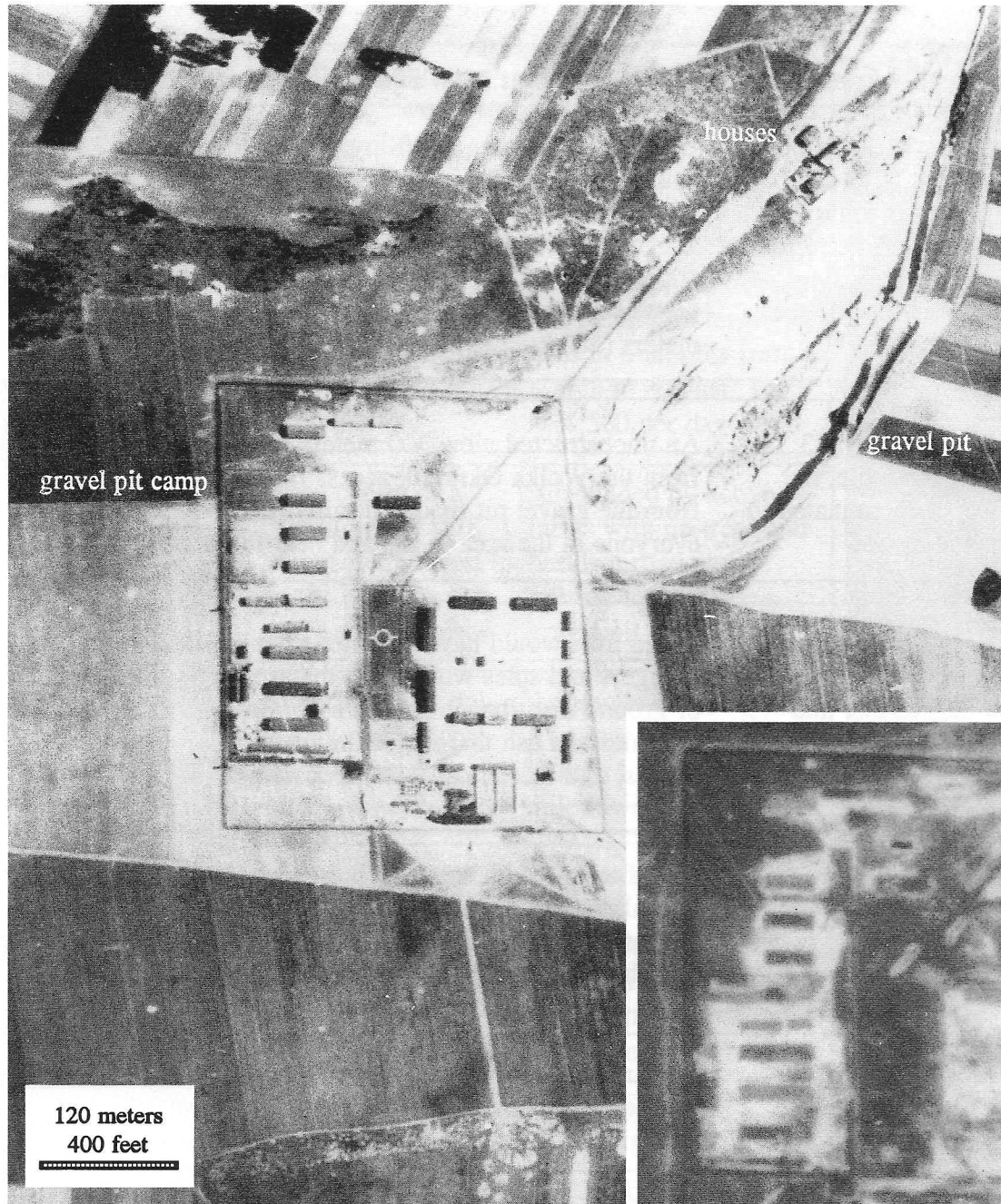


Photo 16 - May 15, '44: All buildings are intact in the gravel pit camp. Supplies appear to be piled at the bottom of the camp close to the surrounding ditch, and the circle in the central garden has been trimmed. The camp has the appearance of being inhabited, but it is not possible to determine if it was in operation at this time.

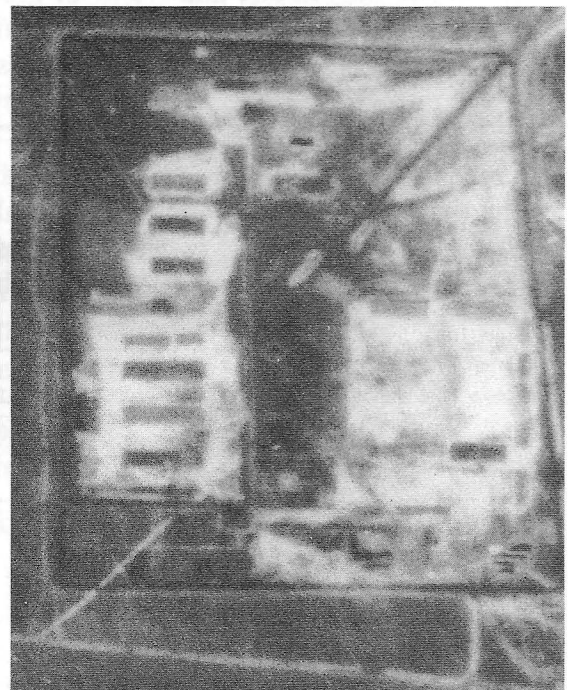


Photo 17 - September 2, 1944: Five buildings appear to have been dismantled or destroyed, the supplies are no longer visible, and the garden is unattended.

Chapter 6

The Treblinka camp accusations versus what the air photos reveal

Allegations by eye-witnesses:

What 1940 and '44 air photos reveal:

In 1942 for three months 360,000 Jewish people, or 4,000 per day, were killed and buried in mass graves in the southeast corner of the Treblinka camp (in an area about 90 meters by 70 meters or 300 feet by 225 feet)

Using the Hamburg and Katyn examples only 20,000 corpses could have been buried in the 90 by 70 meter (300 by 225 foot) area, or only 1/18 th of the 360,000 bodies that are alleged to have been buried. The area needed to bury 800,000 would have been 550 by 550 meters (1800 by 1800 feet) or an area at least 40 times larger than the 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 feet).

During 8 months of '42 and '43 about 440,000 Jewish people, or 2,000 per day, were exterminated in 13 gas chambers and buried

An unobstructed view 300 meters (970 feet) across farms from the Wolka Okraglik access road and 5 meters (16 feet) from the gravel pit road and railway would have allowed everyone in the area to see and hear the executions.

During 8 months in 1943 about 800,000 bodies, or 3,300 per day, were dug up and burned day and night on huge fires fueled by railway ties

Large fires would have attracted attention from local villagers and spies working in the area. There is no evidence of ground disturbance caused by burial of the large amount of bones and ash that would result from burning 800,000 bodies, and there is no ground scarring from large fires

In September, '43 the buildings, fences, and watchtowers were removed

There are no evidence of building foundations such as those at Malkinea camp and the gravel pit camp. The May, '44 photos show no soil disturbance where the cement 'gas chamber' foundations or fences would have been

The area was made to look like a farm

The area *does* look like a farm in which the five farmhouses were either dismantled or destroyed between May and September, '44 and the farmland was not worked during '44

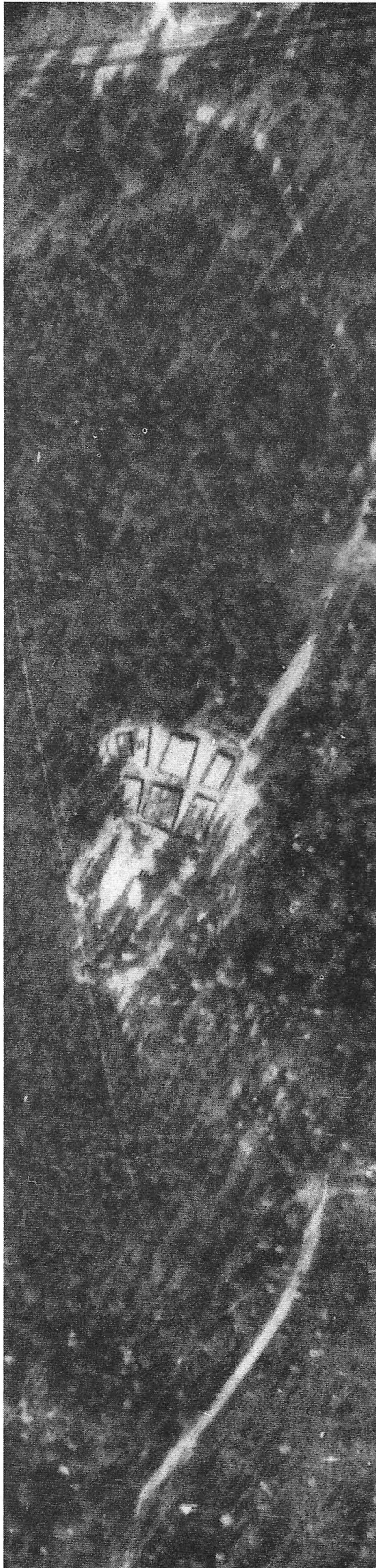
A large extermination camp occurred at this location from early '42 to the end of '43 in which 3/4 million people were murdered, buried, dug up, and then burned on large open fires.

There is *no* evidence to suggest any more buildings than the five houses in the May '44 photo occurred at this location in 1942 and '43, and there is *no* evidence of mass burials and burnings. The alleged executions, burials, and burnings would have been visible across farmland to thousands of local villagers for 14 months from July 1942 to September '43. There is therefore no evidence a camp was located here.

Comparing the Katyn murder site to the alleged Treblinka murder site

Katyn

Treblinka



4,400 shot and buried in 5 weeks from April 3 to May 11, 1940
= 120 per day

4,100 bodies dug up in 2 months from March 29 to June 7, 1943
= 60 per day

in the centre of a one kilometer (5/8 mile) square forest beside a narrow road and no houses

no witnesses as no one allowed entry into isolated forest with 1 windy road

1940 and '42 photos show no change in boundaries between the forest and cleared areas

4,100 bodies buried in graves totalling 96 meters (300 feet) long and 7 meters (22 feet) wide

local villagers and spies didn't witness the killings so no reports were sent out of the area

alleged 800,000 gassed and buried in 10 months from July, 1942 to April, 1943
= 2,600 per day

alleged 800,000 dug up and burned on large fires in 6 months from March to August, 1943
= 4,500 per day

surrounded by active farms with no trees and beside a road and railway to a working gravel pit camp

thousands of witnesses from open farms, a village 1 kilometer (5/8 mile) away, and roads

1940 and '44 photos show no change between the boundaries of tree groves and farms surrounding the alleged camp site

alleged 800,000 buried in 90 by 70 meter (300 by 225 foot) area, but it would have taken an area 40 times larger to bury 800,000

local villagers and spies would have witnessed gassings and cremations during 1942 and '43 and sent out reports



Chapter 7

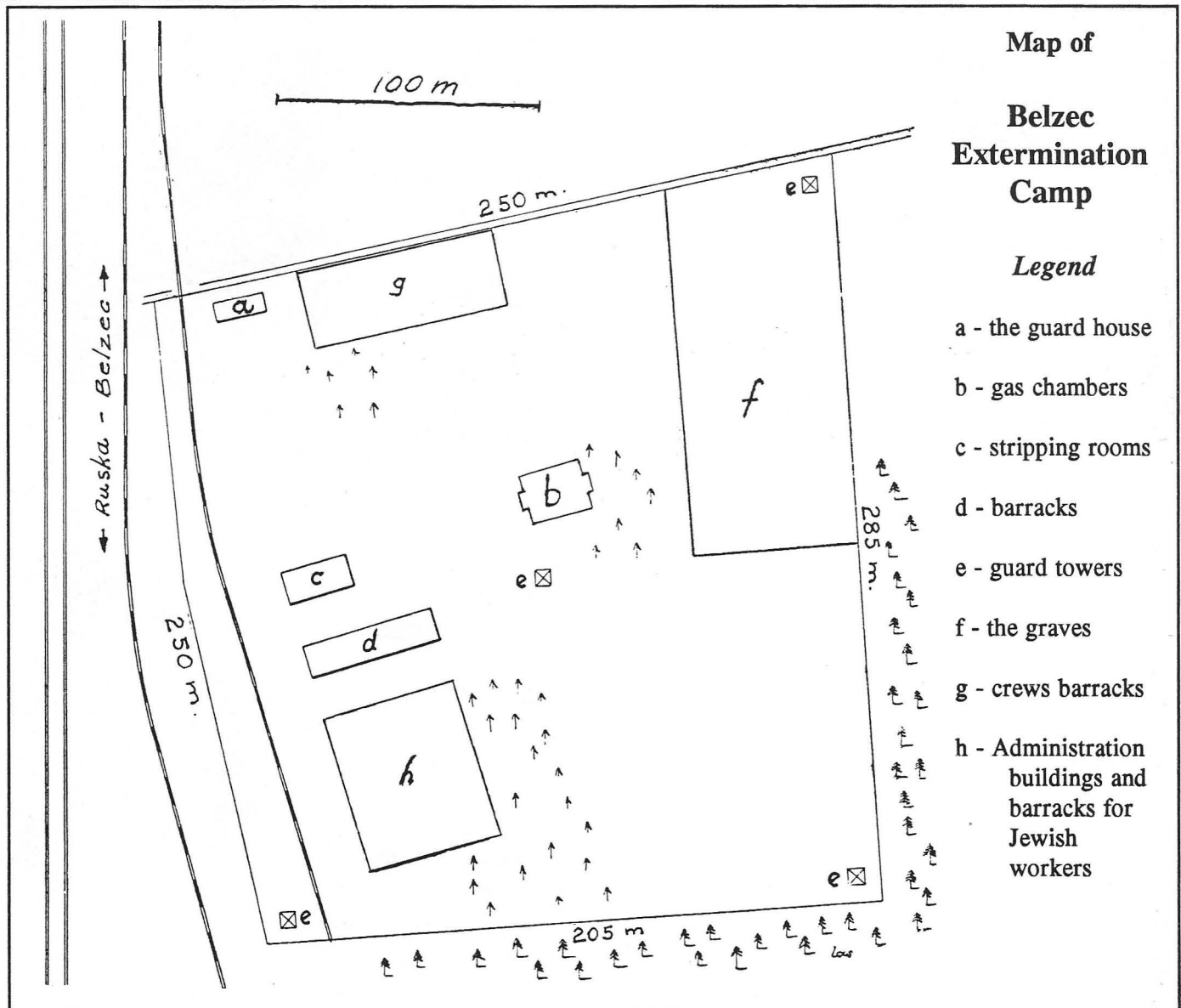
600,000 alleged cremated in Belzec camp

Belzec was established in 1941 as a work camp on the north-south rail line on a side rail spur south of Belzec town. From March to December, 1942 about 600,000 Jewish people were gassed and buried in the Belzec camp grounds.

From November, '42 to March, '43 the 600,000 bodies were dug up and burned on large fires fueled by railway ties. Ashes and

bones were buried in ditches. After May, '43 the camp was dismantled and pine trees were planted to cover the previous mass graves. (Ref.: *Arad, Yitzhak*, pages 126-127, and *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*)

In 1945 the Polish government measured the camp area and the resulting map accompanied a report describing the mass exterminations.



Map 1 - 1945: The map commissioned by the Polish government to accompany their mass extermination report. Ref.: *Wydawnictwo, Biuletyn*, 1947, page 40.



top of the ridge that parallels the railroad track going to Lysa mountain just below the photo

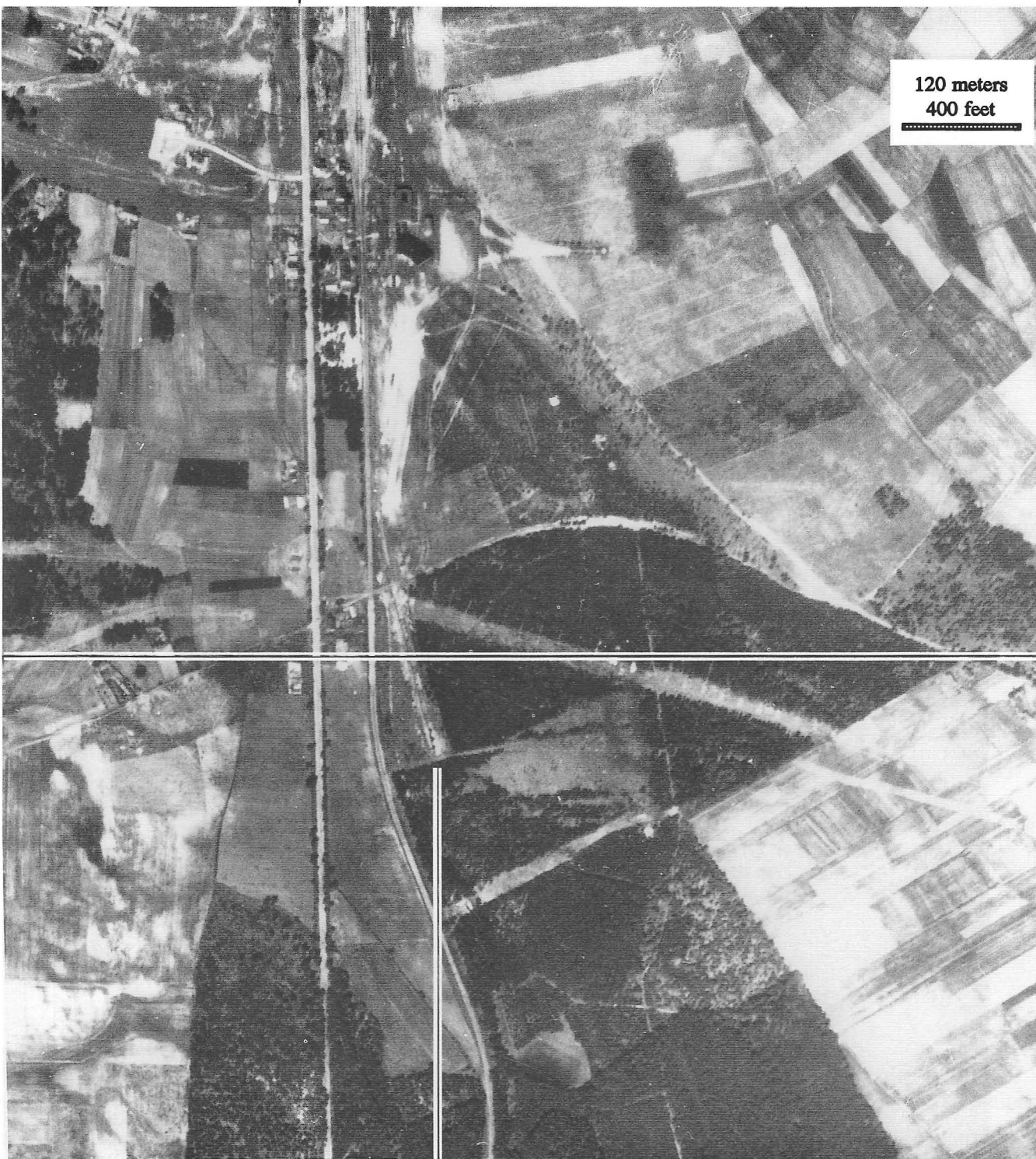
Photo 1 - May 26, '40: The railroad line which runs from bottom right to top left of the photo passes Belzec railroad station in the middle and Belzec town in the upper left of the picture.

road

120 meters
400 feet

A

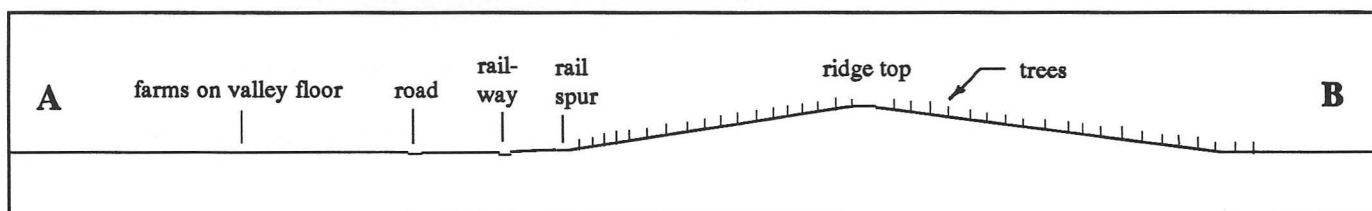
B



railroad side spur installed before 1940

main railroad line running south from Tomaszow

Photo 2 - May 26, '40: On this cross-section the ridge is 35 meters (115 feet) above the valley floor.



1940 to '44 logging on hillside was visible from roads, houses, and the railroad below

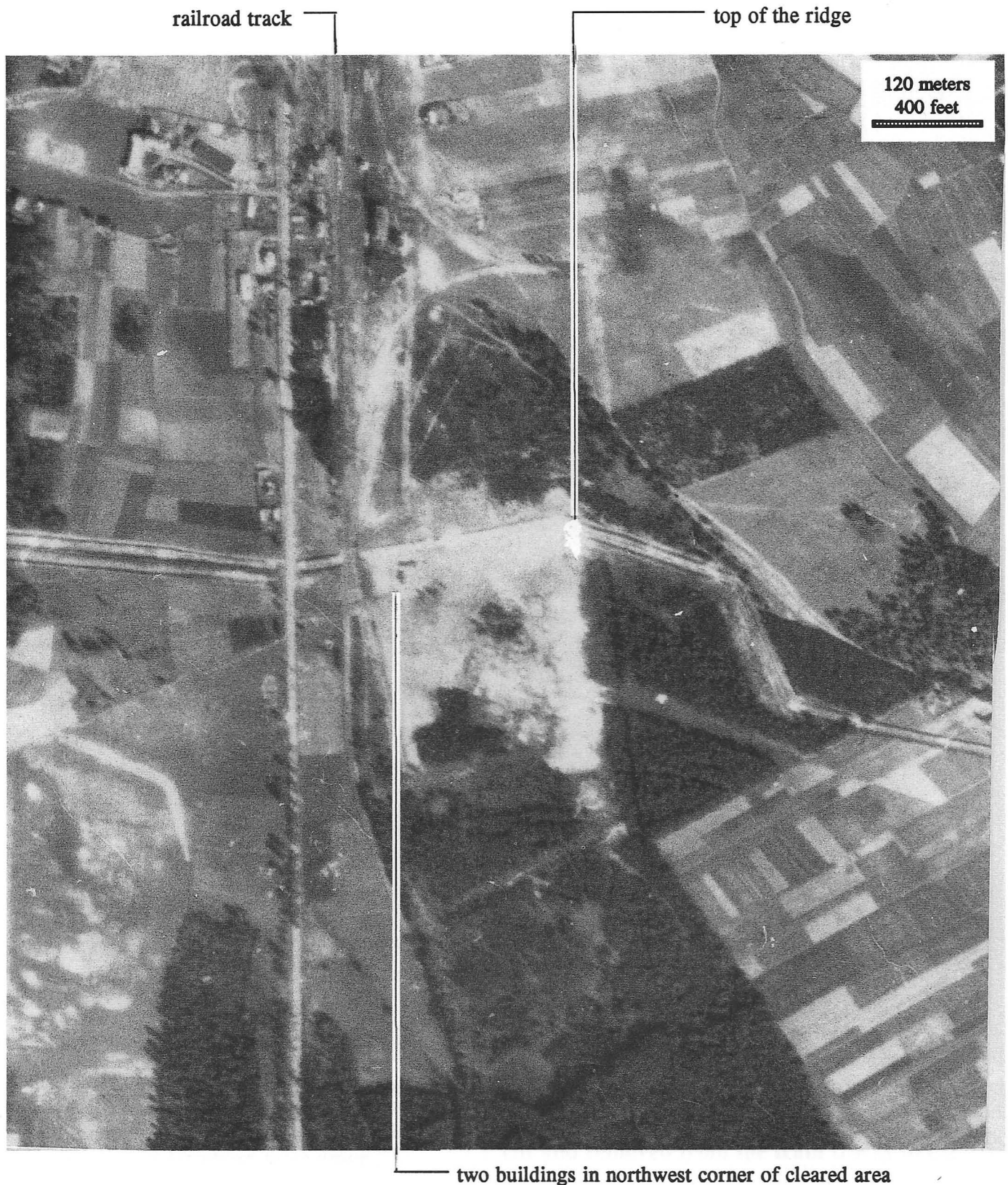


Photo 3 - 1944: Almost all the trees were cut and removed from the cleared area on the hillside, which would have left tree stumps and roots throughout the thin topsoil. Two buildings remained in '44.

The alleged mass graves would have been near the top of the hillside...



railroad spur at bottom of hill

top of ridge leading south to Lysa Mountain

Photo 4 - May 26, '40:

The alleged mass grave site as drawn in maps by alleged survivors is supposed to have occurred near the top of the ridge 200 meters uphill from the railroad spur. The valley bottom would contain thick amounts of earth and silt, but the hillside would contain relatively *thin* topsoil, and together with the tree stumps and roots caused by logging, it would have been *almost impossible* to dig mass graves.

a difficult location to dig mass graves because of the thin topsoil

alleged location of mass graves for 600,000 corpses

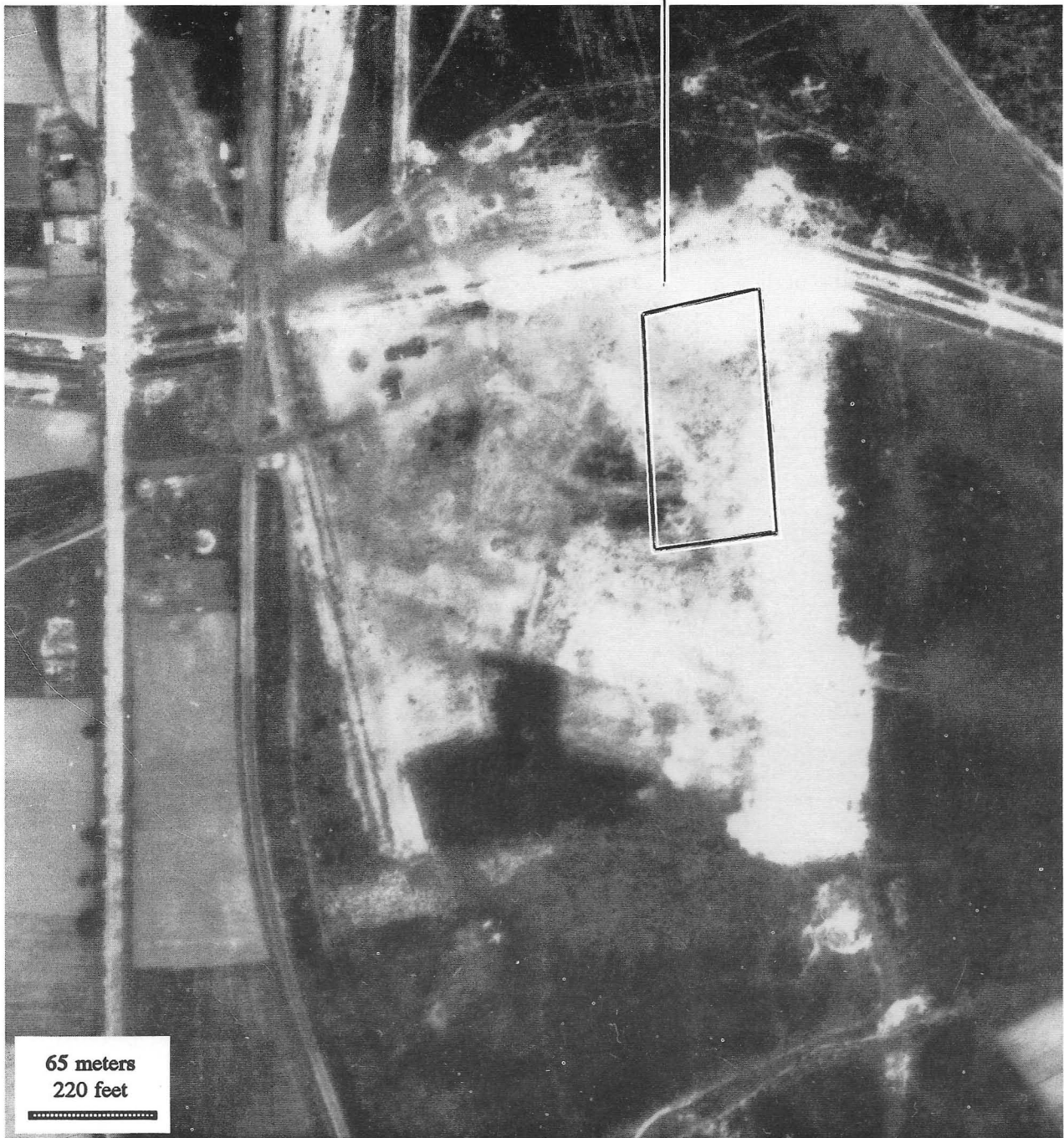


Photo 5 - May 16, '44:

The size of the alleged mass grave area was 120 by 55 meters (390 by 180 feet). Using the Katyn and Hamburg mass grave examples, this area could hold 22,000 corpses or *1/30th* of the alleged 600,000. (And this number could only have been buried where there was 3.5 meters or 11 feet of earth).

Air photos reveal the alleged Belzec camp was a hillside with moderately sized trees which were cut and removed from the train tracks to the top of the ridge from 1940 to '44 while villagers had an unobstructed view of the hill, and in 1944 two buildings remained on the clearing.

Chapter 8

250,000 alleged cremated in logging camp next to Sobibor rail Station

Sobibor was established as a work camp on a main railway line in late 1941.

Up to the end of 1942, 100,000 Jewish people were killed and buried in ditches 60 meters (180 feet) long, 15 meters (45 feet) wide and 6 meters (18 feet) deep in a cleared area in the northwest corner of the camp.

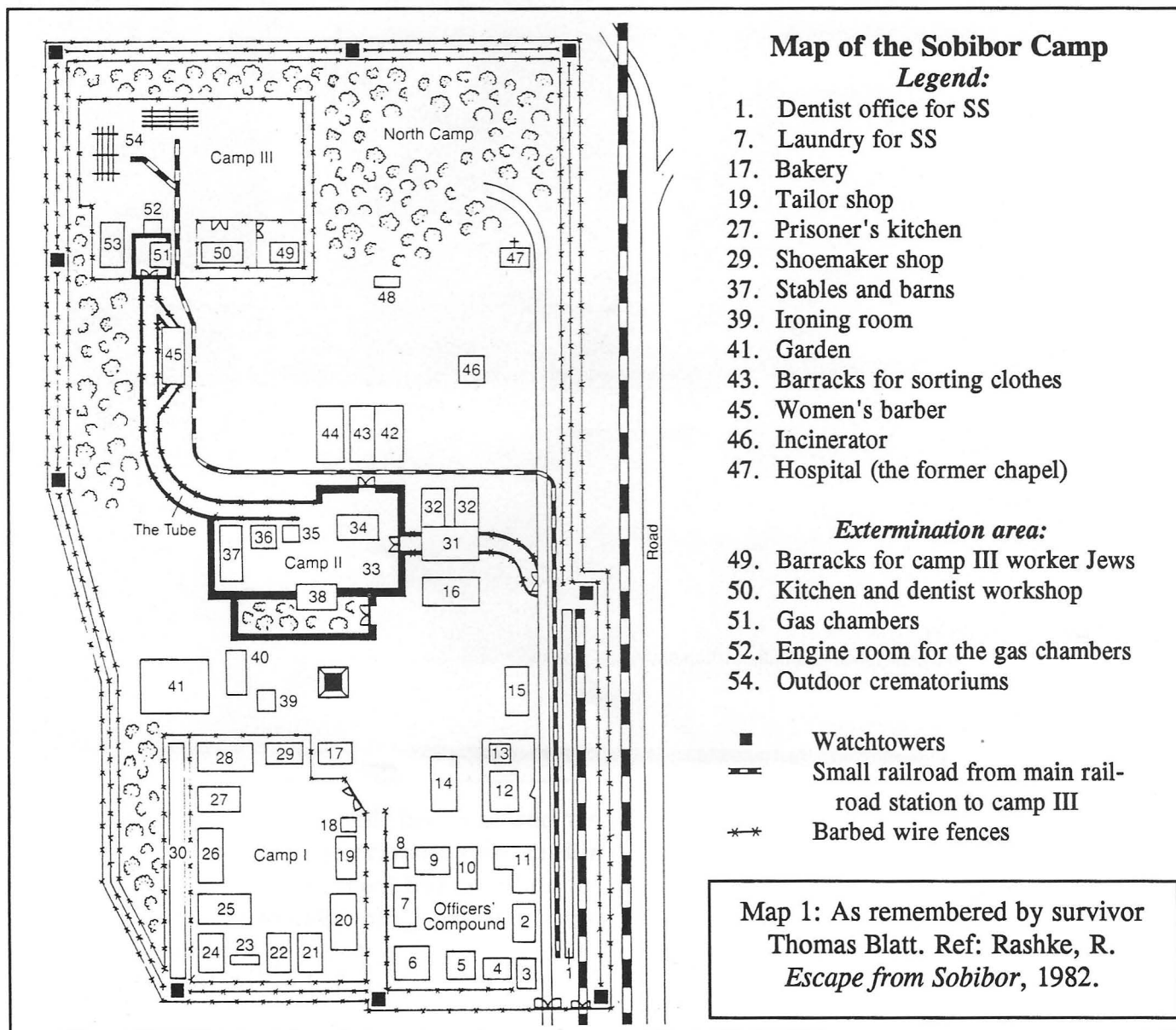
At the end of '42 the bodies were exhumed and cremated on railroad ties. From January to July, '43 a narrow gauge railway transported

Jewish prisoners from the main railway station to the northwest corner of the camp where 150,000 were gassed and cremated.

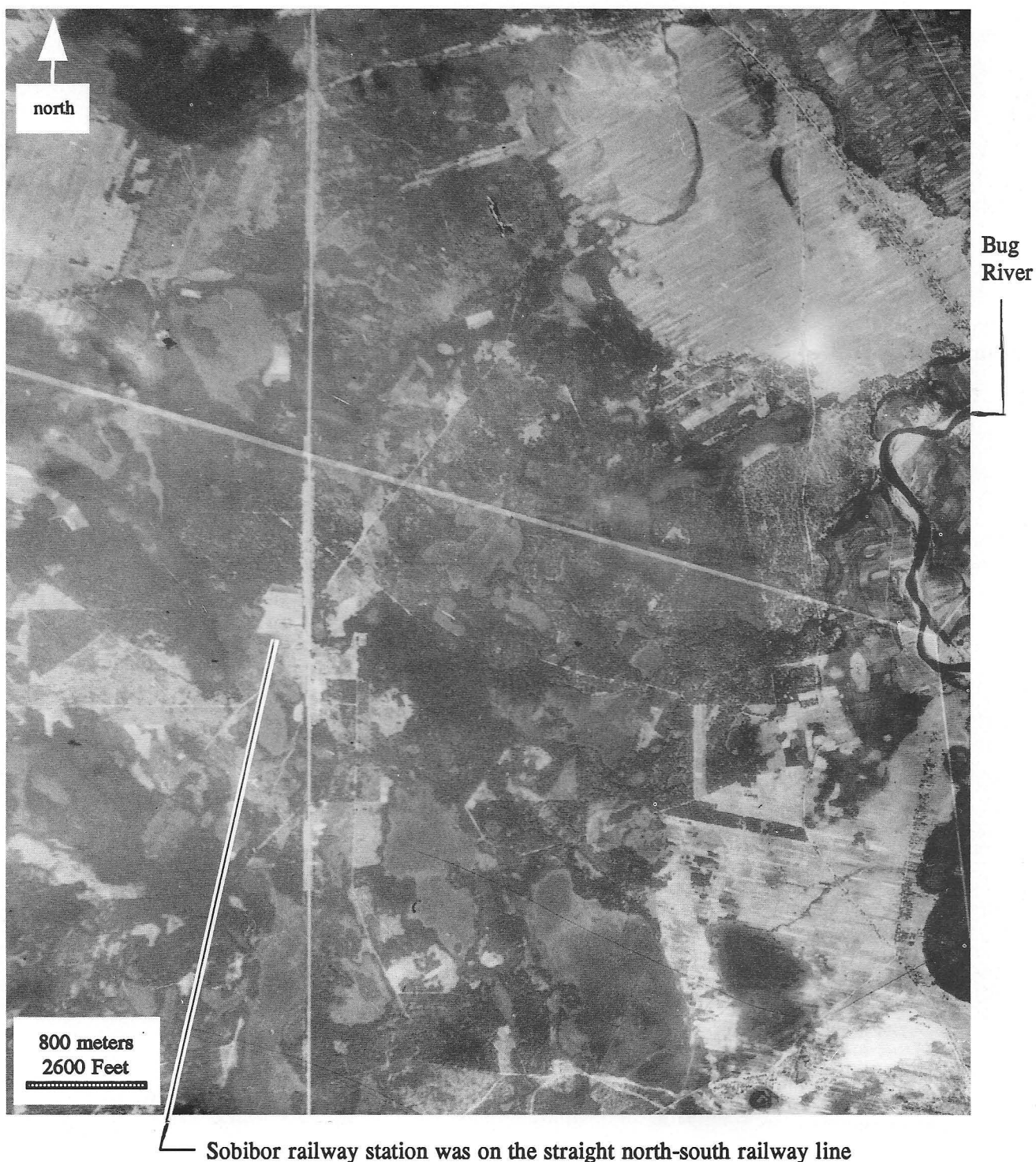
(Ref.: *Arad, Yitzhak*, pages 128-130)

At the end of '43 the camp area was dismantled and plowed under before pine trees were planted and a farm was established to make it appear as though a camp was never there. (Ref.:

Encyclopedia of the Holocaust, pages 1374-1378)



Location map of Sobibor railway station in 1940 photo



Sobibor railway station was on the straight north-south railway line

Photo 1 - July 11, '40:

In 1940 Sobibor railway station was on the main north-south rail line in eastern Poland, and the meandering Bug River, on the right side of the photo, was the border between the German area of influence and the Soviet zone of influence in the former Poland. The station was surrounded by forests, logging access roads, and some farms.

1940 photo shows lumber mill, tarworks, and a church and forests...



Photo 2 - July 11, '40: The locations of the lumber mill, tarworks, and church are on a U.S. Army map which was drawn using 1940 air photo coverage. The lumber mill is three small buildings and one larger one. The tarworks are not releasing smoke. The church does not appear to have a spire. Forests surround Sobibor railway station. (U.S. Army map series M 751, sheet 3620

and in 1944 the one logged area shows no building foundation or rail scars



Photo 3 - May 30, '44:

The previous lumber mill area now has 14 buildings. The recently logged section in the upper left of the photo measures 170 by 130 meters, and has what appears to be four large buildings. Recent cutting of lines through the forest is evident. There is no ground disturbance or scarring caused by large fires, building foundations, or a narrow gauge railway line.

Air photos reveal around Sobibor railway station there was a sawmill, tarworks, a church, and houses, and between 1940 and '44 one small extension was cleared of logs, but there was no disturbance of soil as would have been caused by buildings, a rail spur, mass burials, and large cremation fires.

Chapter 9

Majdanek - alleged that 80,000 people were executed and cremated

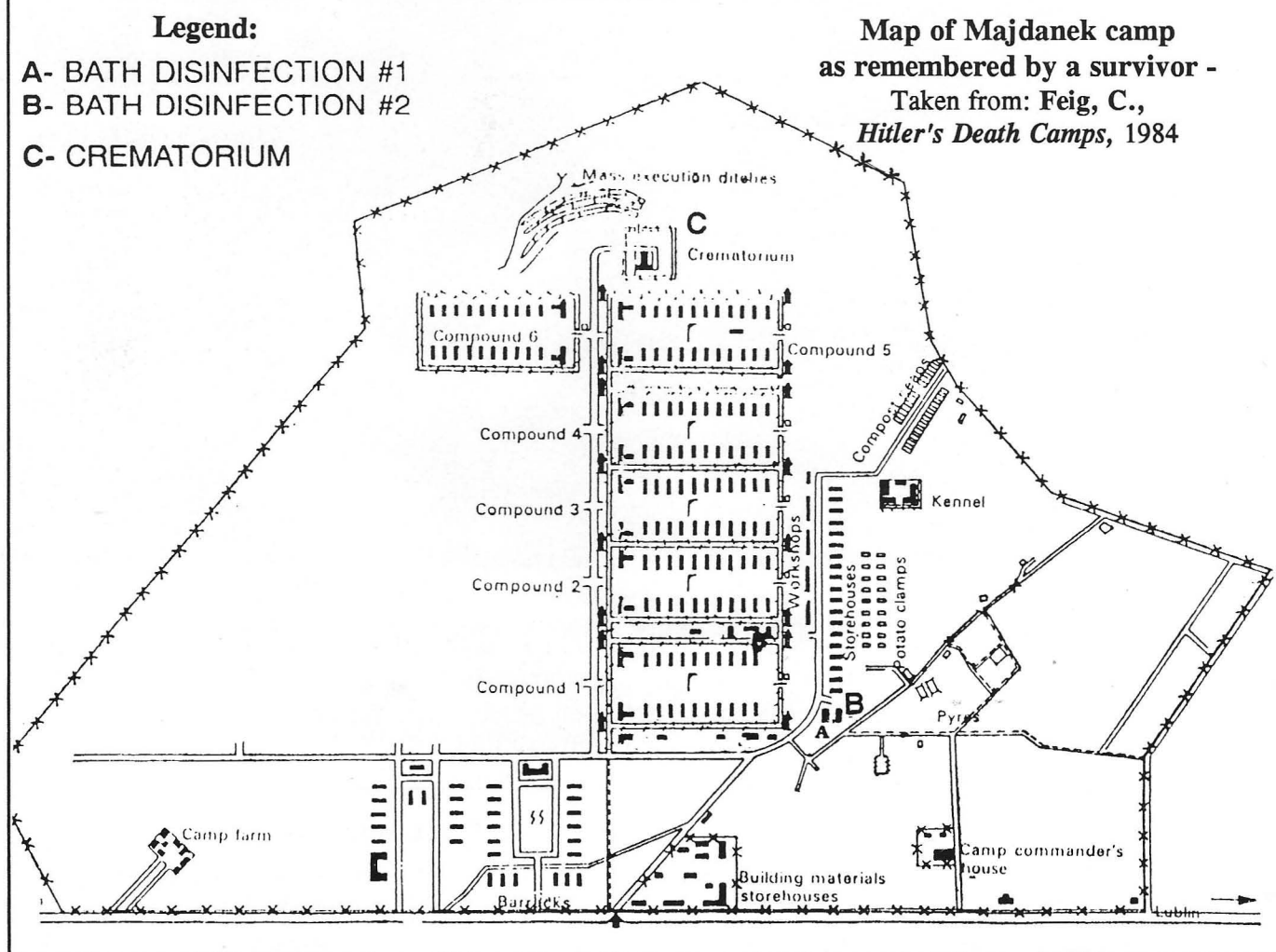
Majdanek was established in 1941 on flat farmland in the suburbs of Lublin three kilometers (2 miles) from the center of town (population over 50,000) and one kilometer (5/8 of a mile) from Kosminok (population over 8,000) on the main Lublin to Chelm highway.

Initially there were seven gas chambers, two wooden gallows, and a small crematorium in the area separating the camps from one another. In September 1943 a larger crematorium with five furnaces was added.

From 1942 to '44 about 140,000 prisoners, including 80,000 Jewish people were executed by firing squad or were gassed to death using Zyklon B or carbon monoxide.

Before the Soviet army arrived in July, 1944 the Germans burned some buildings including the large crematorium but failed to destroy the gas chambers. The crematorium was rebuilt after the war from plans of the original structure with a chimney that is 11 meters (35 feet) tall.

(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, pages 937-940)



Lublin
city -
population
over
50,000

railway
marshalling
yards
and
station

Kosminok
town -
population
over
8,000

large
communi-
ty
church

Lublin
detention
camp

main
highway
to
Chelm

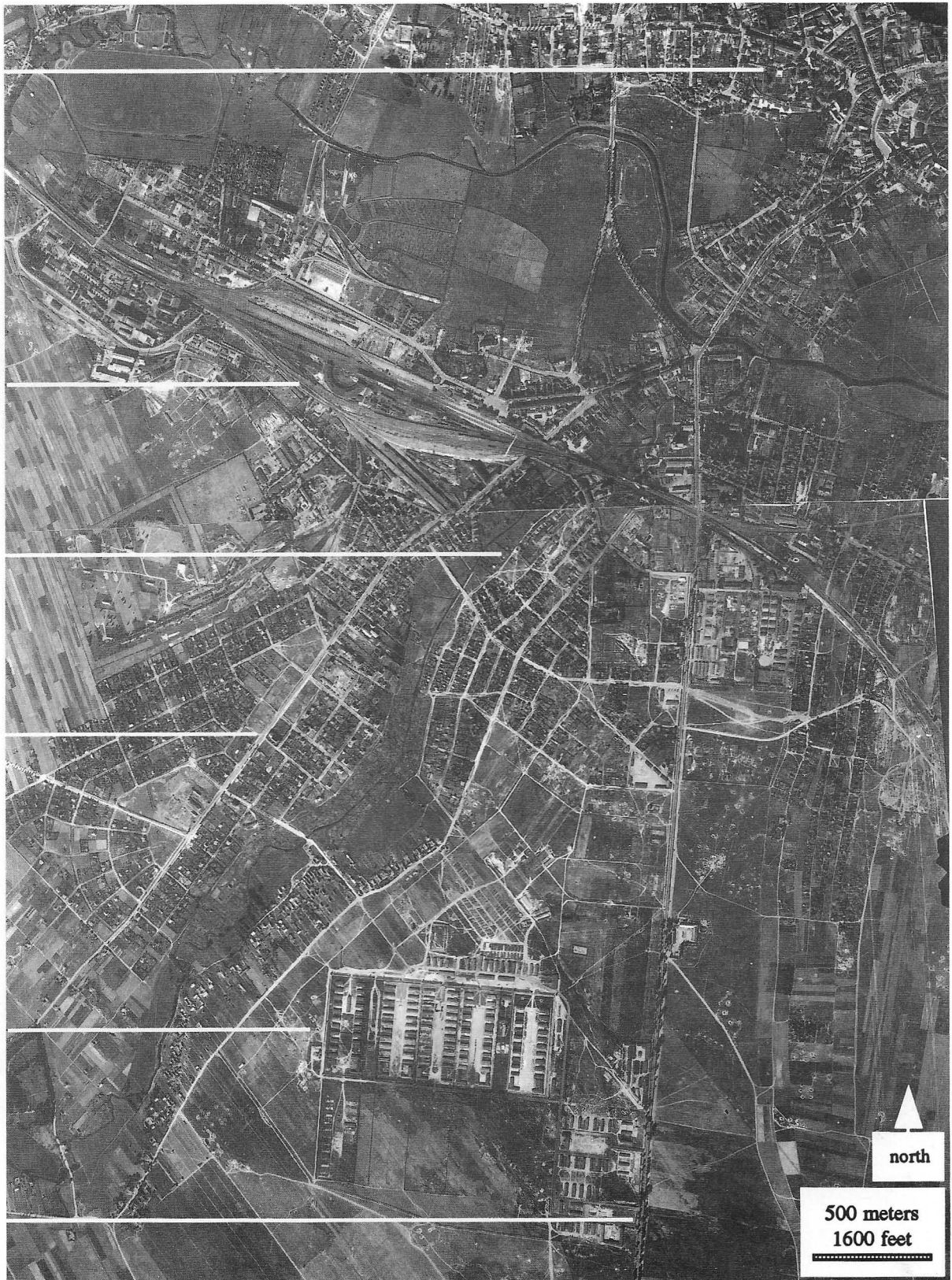


Photo 1 - September 18, '44: Hundreds of houses in the Lublin suburbs surrounded Majdanek, and a large church was located 800 meters (1/2 mile) away. People in the approximately 100 houses along the left side of the camp were only 200 to 500 meters (600 to 1500 feet) away across farmland and would have had an unrestricted view of everything occurring in the camp.

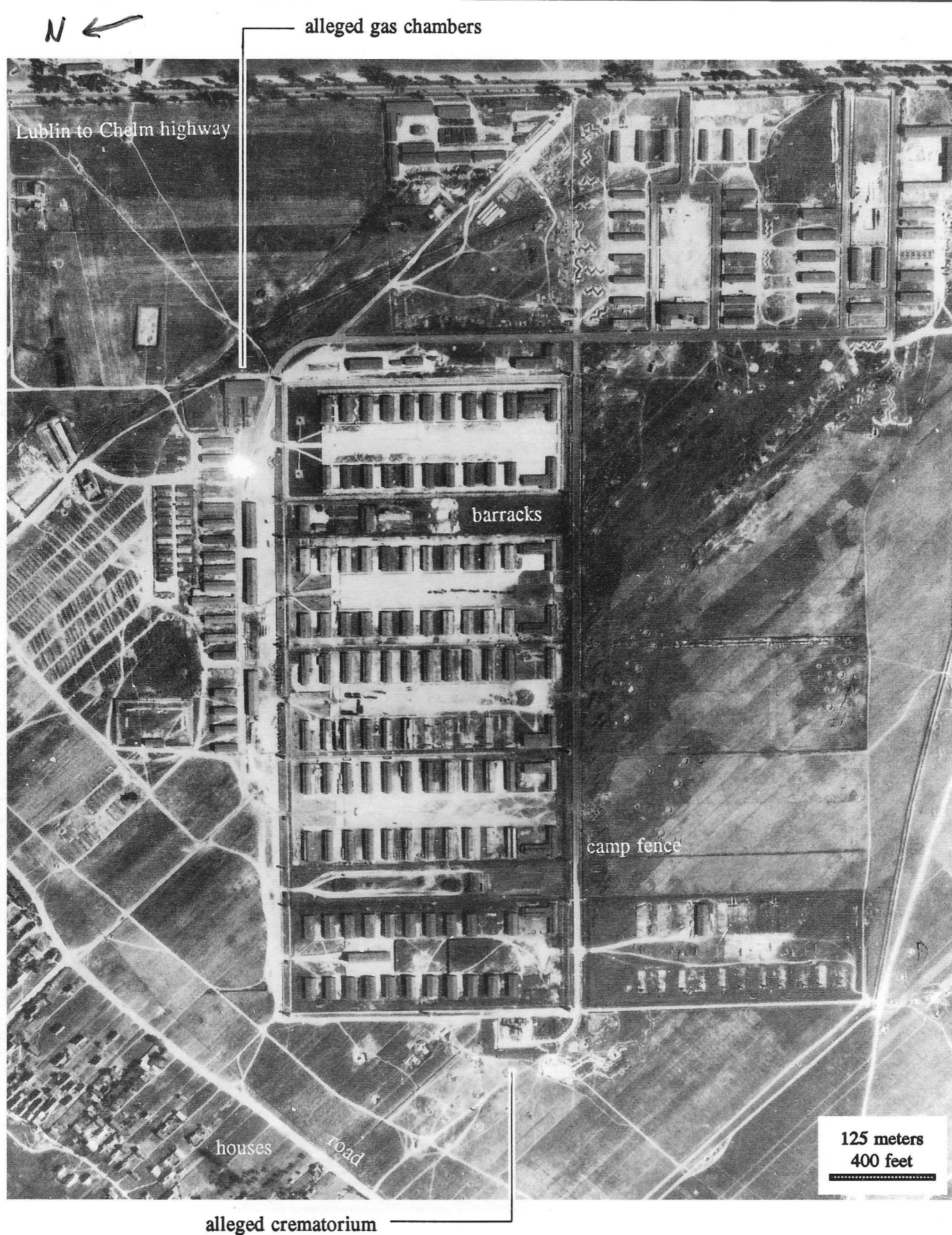


Photo 2 - Sept. 18, '44: The alleged gas chambers were outside the fenced area of the camp and 200 meters (650 feet) across farmland from the Lublin to Chelm highway. The alleged crematorium was also outside the main camp fence and 200 meters (650 feet) across farmland from hundreds of houses.

Alleged gas chambers standing alone outside of camp fence

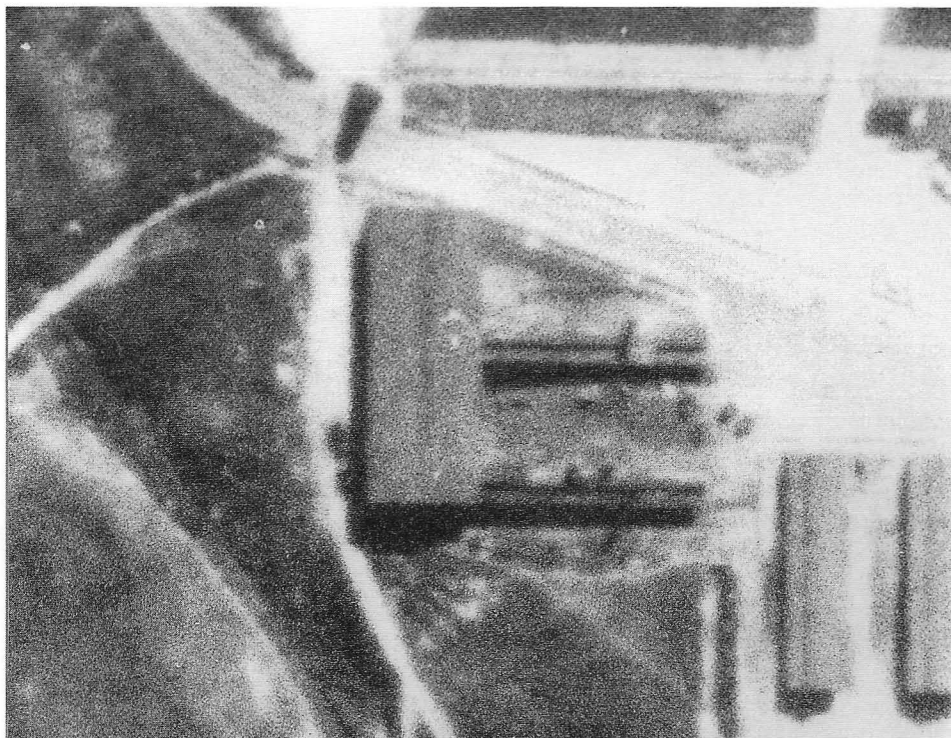
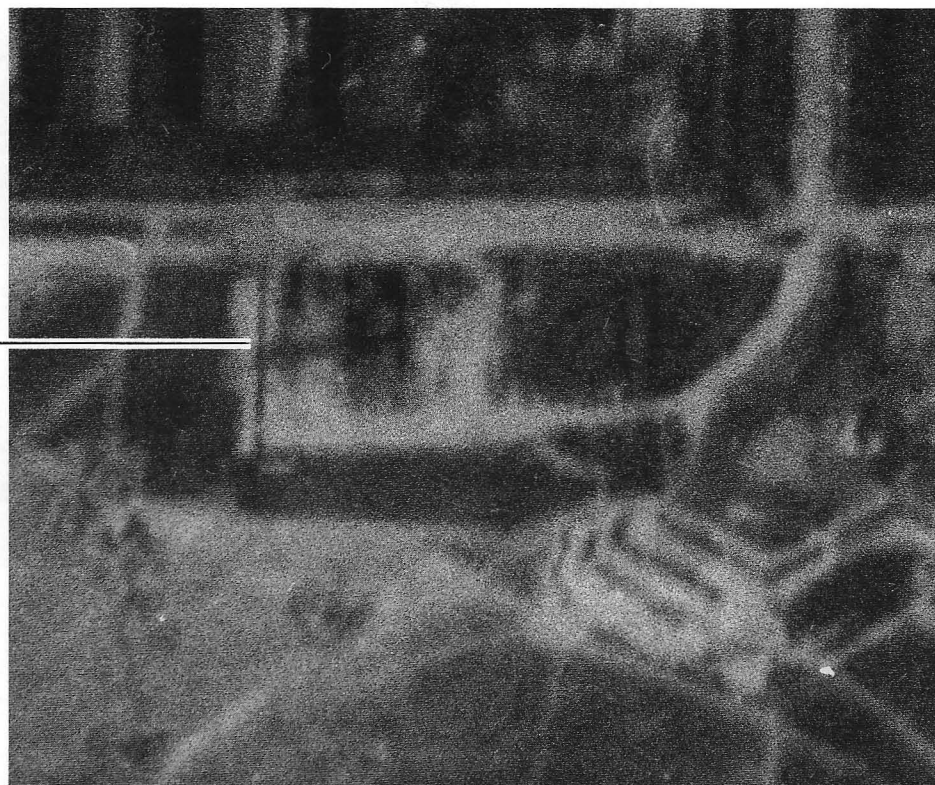


Photo 3 - September 18, '44: One of the two buildings extending out of the right side of the large building in the middle of the photo is alleged to have contained gas chambers. The top building extension has one chimney and the bottom one has two chimneys. The buildings are outside the fence on the main road leading into camp and there are no guard towers.

25 meters
80 feet

Alleged crematorium could have been a garbage incinerator

Photo 4 - September 18, '44: The edge of the camp and the camp fence is along the top of the photo and the alleged crematorium is directly in the middle. It is a relatively small building with an 11 meter (33 foot) high chimney and a moderate sloped roof of about 20 degrees. The roof does not appear uniform which indicates the building is not constructed of brick or cement. It could have been either a garbage incinerator or a small crematorium for burning corpses.



incinerator or crematorium with tall chimney casting shadow

Chapter 10

Babi Yar mass Executions - 1943

Allegations are that 33,771 corpses were burned in Babi Yar Ravine

In 1941 the Babi Yar ravines were a series of dried up stream drainage channels that once drained into the Dnieper River in northwest Kiev in the Ukraine region of the Soviet Union. The upper channels had flat bottoms.

It is alleged that in 1941 on September 28th and 29th, 33,771 Jewish people from Kiev reported as ordered to the end of Melnik Street where the Jewish cemetery meets Babi Yar ravine. There they were marched in small groups to the edge of the ravine and machine gunned by Waffen-SS soldiers.

In 1943 from August 18th to September 19th, 327 workers lived in the ravine while digging up the 33,000 corpses and burning them on railroad ties doused with gasoline.

During the 1970's fill was plowed into the ravine and today there are no photos or other evidence of the crimes other than eye-witness accounts. (Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, page 113-115)



Photo 1: The Kiev archives released this hazy picture in 1990 as the best known photo of the Babi Yar dried up stream channel. The victims allegedly fell in the ravine and were buried after being shot, and then two years later were dug up and burned. It is not known if any roads went down the steep walls to the flat bottom.

Ref.: Wolski, M., *Fact Sheet on the 50th Anniversary of the Babi Yar Massacre*, October, 1991,

location of alleged shootings and cremations was at edge of Jewish cemetery at Babi Yar ravine



Photo 2- September 26th, 1943:

This photo was taken one week after the end of the supposed mass cremations in the ravine. If 33,000 people were exhumed and burned evidence of vehicle and foot traffic to supply fuel should be evident in the area where the Jewish cemetery meets Babi Yar ravine, however there is no evidence of traffic either on the end of the narrow road that proceeds to the ravine from the end of Melnik Street, or on the grass and shrubbery within or on the sides of the cemetery.



Photo 3 - September 26th, 1943:

An enlargement reveals no evidence that 325 people were working in the ravine finishing the cremation of 33,000 bodies just one week earlier, for many truckloads of fuel would have had to be brought in, and there are no scars from vehicle traffic either on the grass and shrubs at the side of the Jewish cemetery or in the ravine where the bodies were supposedly burned.

1943 air photos of Babi Yar ravine and the adjoining Jewish cemetery in Kiev reveal that neither the soil nor the vegetation is disturbed as would be expected if materials and fuel had been transported one week earlier to hundreds of workers who had dug up and burned tens of thousands of bodies in one month.

Chapter 11 - Conclusions

The Hamburg holocaust and Bergen Belsen thyphus epidemic

Summaries:

1. For 10 days from July 24th to August 2nd, 1943, bombing destroyed large areas of Hamburg and killed about 100,000 people.
2. Buildings in many areas were completely burned out with only the walls left standing.
3. 40,000 bodies were buried in four graves each measuring 130 meters x 16 meters (400 feet x 50 feet) which can be viewed in the cemetery today.

(1) Hamburg



Conclusions:

After the firestorm rubble filled building foundations and scars from burning were visible in air photos.

The mass burial trenches for 40,000 victims, if placed end to end, would have measured 520 meters long and 16 meters wide with large piles of dirt 10 meters wide on both sides of the graves.

Summaries:

1. When the British entered the camp on April 15th, '45 thousands of dead and dying thyphus victims lay in the yards and barracks.
2. At least five mass graves each from 15 to 20 meters (45 to 60 feet) long and holding thousands of bodies were dug in one area.
3. The British burned 80% of the wooden barracks in the camp in May, 1945 and building foundation scars are visible in the August, 1945 air photos.

(2) Bergen Belsen



Conclusions:

During April, 1944, when vehicles and workers were digging the mass graves and pushing earth fill on top of them they left mounds of earth and vehicle tracks that are visible in the August air photos four months later.

The building foundations of the burned camp are also visible in the August photos.

The Katyn Forest and the Auschwitz farmland

Summaries:

1. In September, '42 the narrow winding road passed by the cleared gravesite, and the forest boundaries remained the same as 1940.
2. Placed end to end the mass graves measured 96 by 6 meters 320 by 20 feet) and held 4100 bodies.
3. Before August, 1943 the Germans had reburied the 4100 in 7 mass graves.

(3) The Katyn Forest



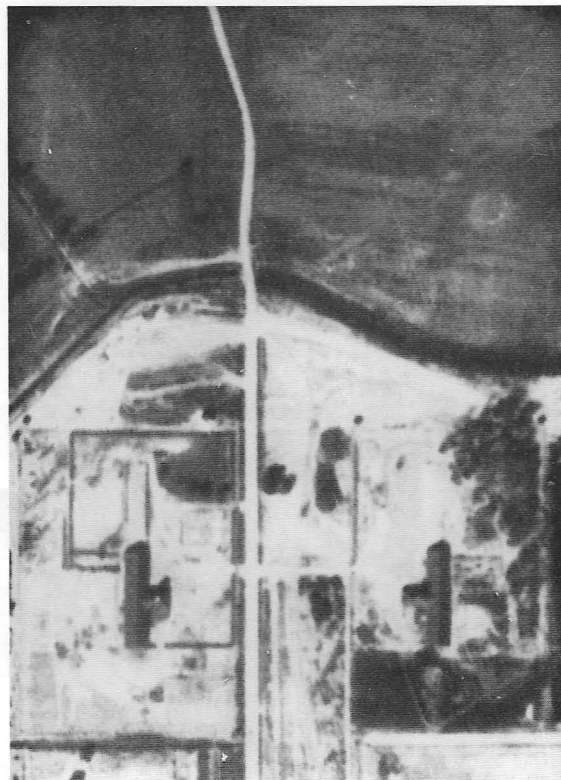
Conclusions:

To ensure that no one would witness the 1940 execution of 4,400 prisoners, the Soviet police moved the men by windowless trucks to the centre of a fenced in one square kilometer (5/8 of a mile square) forest and executed them. The mass graves, if joined end to end, would have measured 96 by 6 meters (320 by 20 feet).

Summaries:

1. For at least 3 kilometers (1 1/4 mile) outside the camp fences and adjacent guardtowers there were no visible gates, gatehouses, or watchtowers.
2. Crematorium 1 and 2 at Birkenau were visible to spies from outside the camp.
3. Four 1944 air photo dates reveal no smoke from burning pits or chimneys, no coal piles, and no fuel delivery system.
4. The two buildings beside the disinfection facility were visible outside the camp and were of a different design

(4) The Auschwitz farmland



Conclusions:

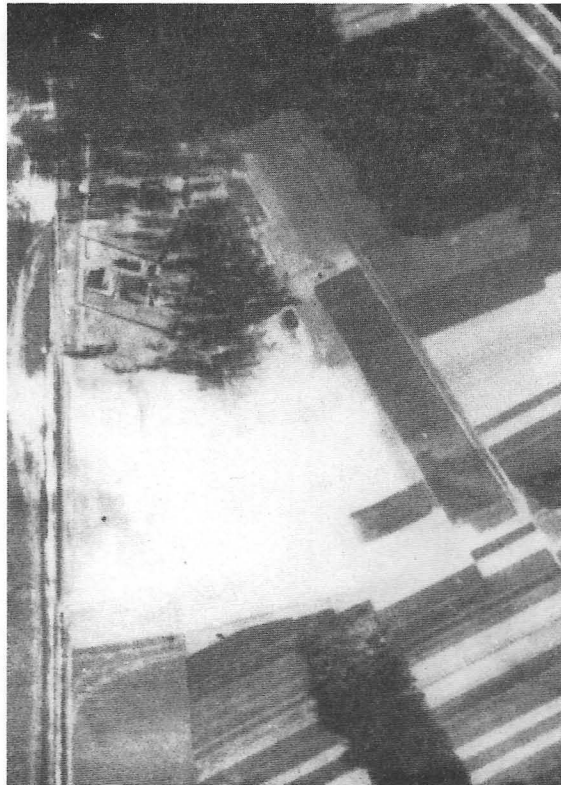
If mass executions were occurring at the Birkenau crematoriums spies would have reported them, air photo interpreters would have detected them, and the Birkenau crematoriums would have been bombed. Instead we see two crematoriums visible from outside the camp designed to burn only a limited number of corpses per day with no smoke rising from chimneys or pits and no coal piles or fuel delivery systems.

The Treblinka farm and Belzec logging camp

Summaries:

1. From 1940 to '44 the alleged camp was surrounded by farms, roads, and thousands of villagers who would have witnessed exterminations.
2. To bury the alleged 800,000 would have used an area 550 by 550 meters (1785 by 1785 feet), or an area 40 times larger than the described 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 foot) gravesite area.
2. The '44 photos show no evidence of previous fences, railways, or more than five buildings.

(5) The Treblinka farm



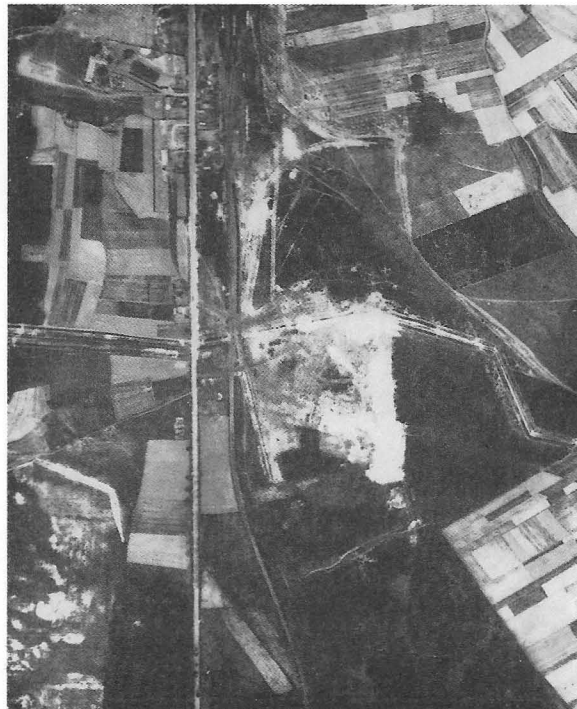
Conclusions:

In May, 1944 the alleged Treblinka camp consisted of 5 buildings on open farmland surrounded by roads and villages in which nothing unnatural could have occurred without thousands of people including spies knowing about it. There is no soil disturbance from previous camp structures. Only 1/40th of the alleged amount of bodies could have been buried in the 90 by 70 meter mass graves area. The air photos reveal the alleged Treblinka murder camp did not exist.

Summaries:

1. From 1940 to '44 people in the valley had an unobstructed view of the hillside logging camp and would have witnessed any mass murders.
2. To bury the alleged 600,000 would have used an area 460 by 460 meters (1500 by 1500 feet) or 33 times larger than the 120 by 55 meters (390 by 180 feet) described mass grave area.
3. In 1944 two buildings were on the cleared area.

(6) The Belzec logging camp



Conclusions:

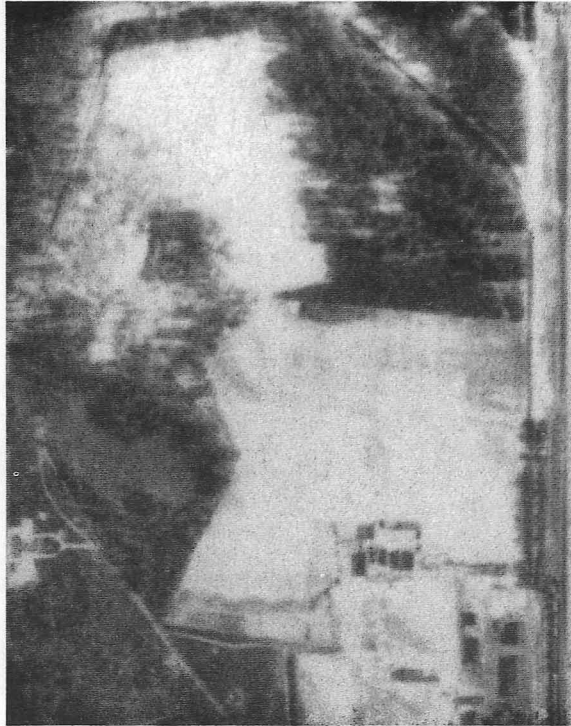
The alleged Belzec camp was located on a hillside leading up to a ridge which had a thick stand of trees that were cut and removed between 1940 and May, '44 after which two buildings remained in one corner of the clearing. In the 1944 air photos there is no evidence of previous building foundations or mass cremations, and they therefore reveal the alleged Belzec murder camp did not exist.

The Sobibor logging camp and Majdanek detention camp

Summaries:

1. From 1940 to '44 the Sobibor train station area held a sawmill, tarworks, church, and other buildings.
2. An area alleged to have been the mass grave site is the small northern extension cleared of trees between 1940 and '44.
3. There is no evidence of ground disturbance caused by buildings, burials, a narrow gauge railway, or cremations on any of the cleared areas between '40 and '44.

(7) The Sobibor sawmill



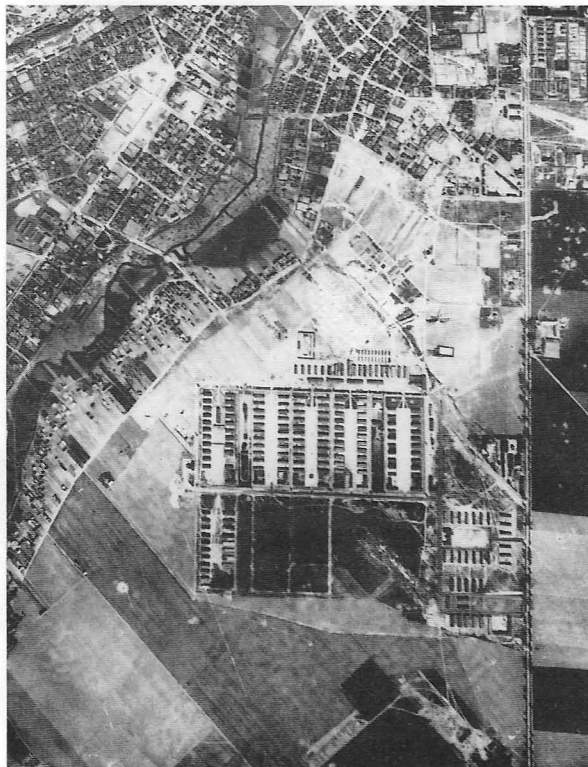
Conclusions:

The alleged Sobibor camp was a railway station and sawmill where a small northern extension was cleared of trees between 1940 and '44; there is no evidence in the '44 photos of soil disturbance from building foundations, a 'small gauge' railroad line, fences, or mass cremations. The alleged Sobibor murder camp did not exist.

Summaries:

1. Majdanek detention camp was surrounded by main roads, churches, and hundreds of houses in the Lublin suburbs.
2. The alleged gas chamber was outside the camp fence and 200 meters (660 feet) across farmland from a main highway.
3. The alleged crematorium was outside the camp fence 300 meters (1,000 feet) across farmland from hundreds of houses, and may have been a garbage incinerator or small crematorium.

(8) The Majdanek camp

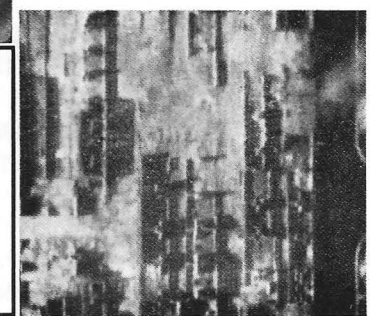
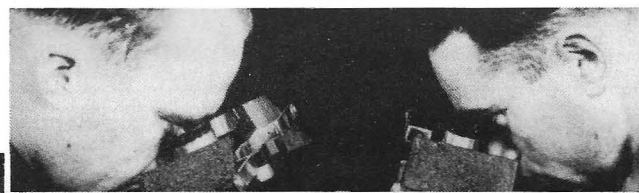
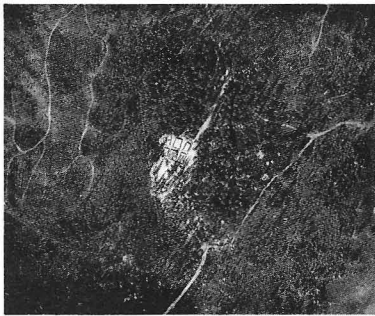


Conclusions:

Any unnatural sights or sounds which occurred outside the Majdanek camp fence at the alleged gas chamber or crematorium would have been detected by the thousands of townspeople and spies who lived around the camp in the Lublin suburbs. Visible mass executions and cremations almost certainly did not occur at Majdanek.

Final

Conclusions

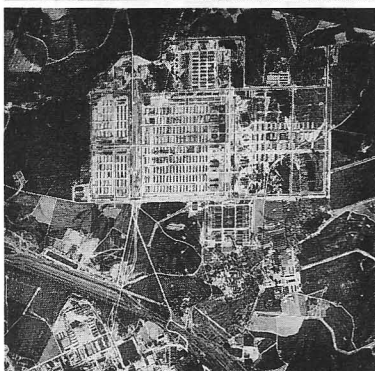


Katyn

No one witnessed the forest murders. The graves held 4,100 and measured 96 x 6 meters (310 x 20 ft.)

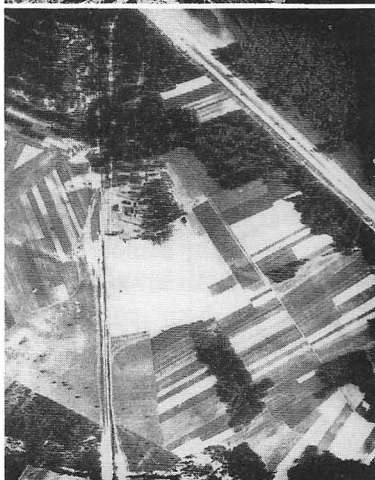
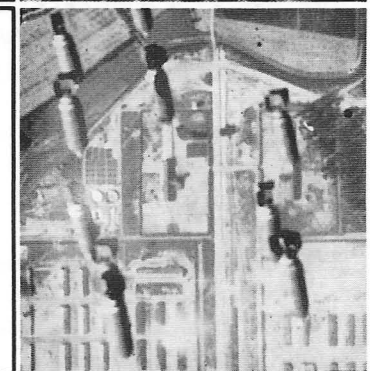
Hamburg

The mass graves for 40,000 bombing victims measured 520 x 16 meters (1685 x 52 feet)



Auschwitz - Birkenau

There were *no* coal storage yards, fences, smoke from chimneys or pits, or other evidence of mass murder in the visible crematoriums after May, '44. If cremations were occurring spies would have *seen* them, air photo interpreters would have *verified* them, and planes would have *bombed* them.

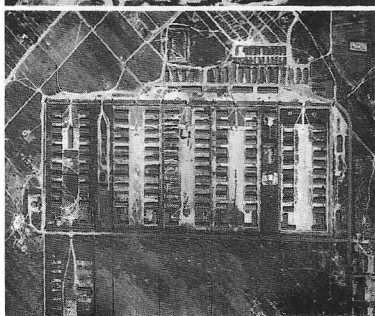


Treblinka

There is *no* evidence any more than 5 buildings surrounded by farms and villages occurred at the alleged camp site. To bury 800,000 would have taken an area *40 times* larger than the alleged grave site.

Belzec

There is *no* evidence of the alleged camp but rather a visible hillside which was logged from 1940 to '44. To bury 600,000 would have taken an area *33 times* larger than the alleged grave site.



Majdanek

The alleged gas chambers and crematoriums were *visible* from hundreds of homes in the Lublin suburbs.

Sobibor

In 1944 there was *no* disturbance of soil from the alleged railway, buildings, or mass cremations at the alleged camp.



To conclude there is *no* air photo evidence mass murders and cremations occurred at or near the Birkenau crematoriums, which were visible from both inside and outside the camp, or the Auschwitz I or Majdanek detention camps. There is also *no* air photo evidence mass murders, burials, or cremations occurred at the alleged Treblinka camp, which does not appear to have had any more than five buildings, or at the Sobibor or Belzec logging camps. There is also *no* evidence of mass cremations at Babi Yar ravine.

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**Reference
numbers for
copies of air
photos aquired
from the
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Archives Air
Photo Library,
Washington,
D.C.**

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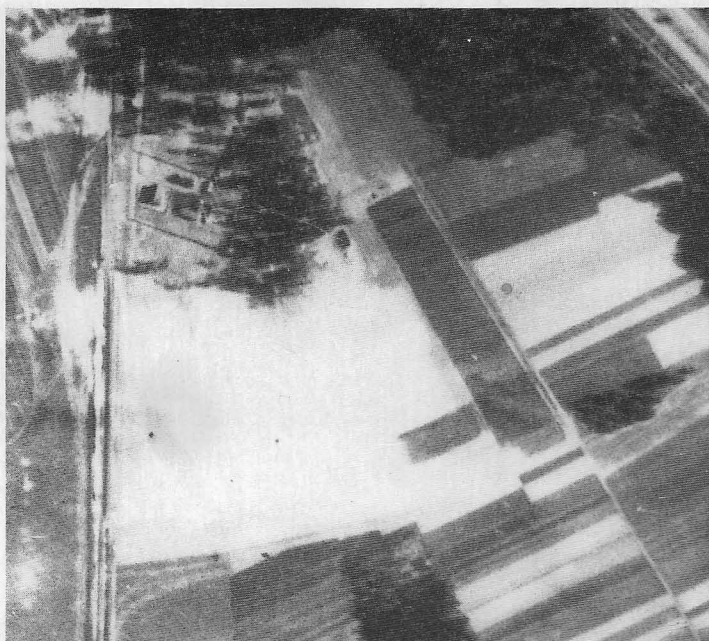
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3-2 GX 4682-SD, exp. 98 & 99
3-3 GX 1562-SG, exp. 104
3-4 GX 2169-SK, exp. 10
3-5 GX 1562-SG, exp. 105
3-6 & 8 GX 4344-SD, exp. 76
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5.6-12,14 RG 373 Can B8413, exp. 6V2
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and GX 120 SK, exp. 125
6-2 to 4 GX 120 F 932 SK, exp. 125
6-5 GX 12225 - SG, exp. 259
6-8 TU GX Misc. 937, exp. 22
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6-10 GX 120 F 932 SK, exp. 125
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6-13 GX 12225 SG, exp. 257
6-14 GX 72 F-933 SK, exp. 139
6-15 GX 1946 SD, exp. 075
6-16 GX 120 F-932 SK, exp 125
6-17 GX 12373 SK, exp. 11
6-18 GX 4344, 4076 SD, exp. 76
6-19 GX 120 F-932 SK, exp. 125
7-1 & 2 TU GX 932 F7 SK, exp 089
7.3 GX 8084 - 44, exp 526
7.4 TU GX 932 F7 SK, exp. 089
7.5 GX 8095 33 SK, exp. 155
8-1 TU GX 938 14 SK, exp. 18
8-2 GX 19265, exp. 714
8-3 GX 191 F 910 SK, exp. 122
9-1 GX 12375 SD, exp. 68 & 69
9-2 & 4 GX 12195 SD, exp 241
9-5 GX 12375 SD, exp. 069
10-2 GX 3938 SG, exp. 104 & 105
10-3 GX 3938 SG, exp, 105
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Index

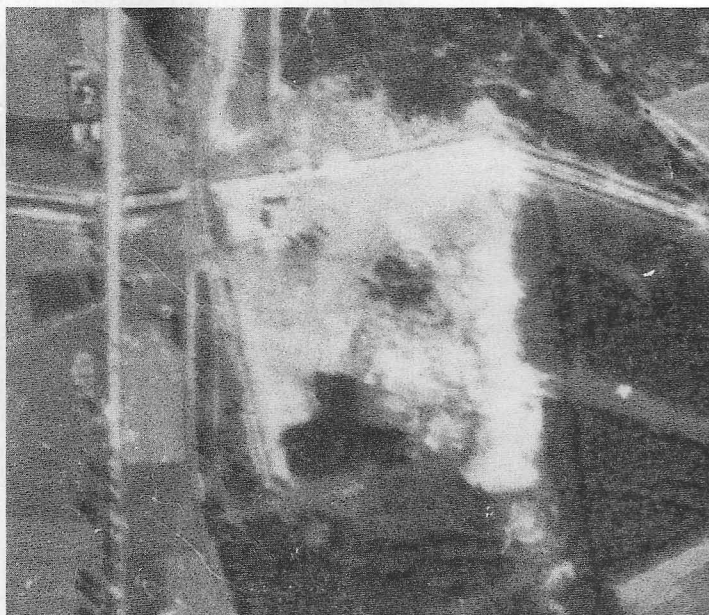
Auschwitz I detention camp	22	Kanada area (Auschwitz camp)	34
Auschwitz Fighting Group	22	Katyn Forest (Goat's Wood section)	9, 12-16, 18, 110
Babi Yar ravine	106, 108, 113	Katyn and Birkenau comparison	68
Belzec alleged murder camp	92, 97, 111, 113	Katyn and Treblinka comparison	91
Bergen Belsen camp	18, 19, 20, 109	Kiev, Russia	106, 107
Birkenau camp	22, 37, 49, 54, 55	Leuchter Report - 1988	61
Birkenau camp crematoriums	40, 56, 63-71, 110	Lublin city and suburbs	98, 99
Birkenau camp map	38	Lysa Mountain	93, 94
Birkenau and Katyn comparison	68	Malkinia camp and town	79, 88
Birkenau - Soviet Red Army enters	66	Mass graves comparison	21
Birkenau sports field	56, 57	Majdanek	102, 105, 112, 113
'Black Raven' windowless trucks	9, 12	Medmenham, England	3
Bombing Birkenau and Auschwitz I	72 to 75	Monowitz work camp	22
Bug River	79, 98	Mosquito aircraft	3
Camouflage against air photos	4	Ohlsdorf cemetery, Hamburg	6, 8
Chelm	104	Oswiecim town	22, 32, 33
Central Intelligence Agency	37, 47	Smolensk, Russia	9, 12, 17
Conclusions and final conclusions	109 to 113	Sobibor alleged murder camp	98, 101, 112
Dnieper River	9, 12, 13	Sola River	23, 32, 33, 35
Dwory town	26	Stare Stawy village	32
Elbe and Alster Rivers	6	Treblinka alleged camp	60, 78, 90, 111
Gniezdovo railway station	9, 12, 13	Treblinka railway station	79
Gravel pit camp (Treblinka)	89, 79	Treblinka and Katyn comparison	91
Hamburg bombing	6-8, 109	Vistula River Valley	23, 49
Hamm and Hammersbrook districts	6	War Refugee Board 1944 telegram	6, 60, 76
I. G. Farben industrial site location	23, 26	Wolka Okranglik village	79, 80, 82, 83
I. G. Farben gas plant and boilers	30, 31	Zykon B	40, 46
I. G. Farben maps	28, 29		



Treblinka



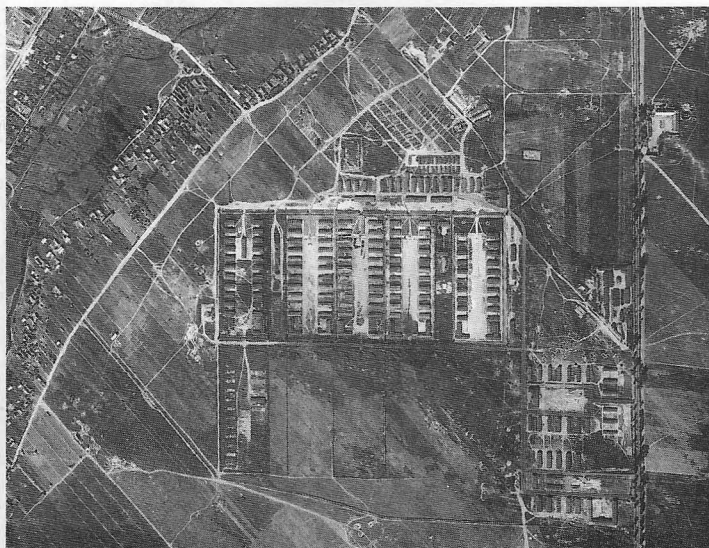
Katyn Forest



Belzec



Sobibor



Majdanek



Babi Yar

Front Cover: Auschwitz - Birkenau with enlargement of one of the two crematoriums